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16 September 1983

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ANGOLA

ROLE OF SOUTH AFRICA, ZAIRE DISCUSSED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Antonio Figueiredo: "MPLA Pulls Troops from South to Defend Luanda"]

[Text] London--Less than 24 hours after Angola released the communique that Cangamba, in Moxico Province, had been destroyed by South African planes, Pretoria was issuing denials through the South African chief of general staff, admitting only that there had been patrol and reconnaissance flights and, at the same time, attempting to discredit the MPLA government. Meanwhile, reports of advances by South African "tactical groups," not only in Moxico but also in Kuando-Kubango and Cunene provinces, have been mentioned recently in BBC news broadcasts, by press agencies and in the international press, without any unusual emphasis or emotion. The impact of reports from Angola is lost or diluted; in a press overloaded with news dispatches from Chad, Sri Lanka, Central America and the Middle East, the situation in southern Africa has continued to be seen as routine.

Unfortunately for Angola, one of the factors in the confrontation with South Africa is that, on the propaganda front as well, the South Africans operate efficiently and effectively, achieving equally devastating results. Normally, certainly listening and reacting immediately to the early morning news reports on Radio Luanda, South Africa has already accomplished the feat of disseminating its denials in Europe and the United States even before the Angolan news agency ANGOP has transmitted the communiqués in question abroad by Telex. This time, however, the sequence was different. We first heard the reports of the official communiqués --attributed to President Eduardo dos Santos himself, incidentally-- on the morning news; then, on the noon news and especially in the newspapers the next day, the South African denials occupied more space.

The general impression which remained was that, lacking the corroboration of independent witnesses, if the South African forces had indeed attacked, the South African news services had managed this time to inject doubt and to discredit Angola.

The incident is only one of many which confirm that, on the Western propaganda front as well, nothing new is happening, except that the Angolan situation is worsening.

UNITA on Rise

Meanwhile, a weekly with a long liberal tradition and one of constant opposition to apartheid, the OBSERVER, recently acquired by the Lonrho group, has been

emphasizing the incursions by UNITA, which now has 10,000 men in arms. According to a recent Cuban report cited by the OBSERVER, the goal of the UNITA action is "not to attack Luanda, but to broaden UNITA's base of support, to achieve a position of strength to initiate negotiations for its participation in the Luanda government." UNITA, which appears increasingly well equipped, recently claimed to have shot down four MiG-21's with ground-air missiles. In the report out of Havana, the Cubans note that "the South Africans are making reconnaissance flights to locate the Cuban and Angolan positions which are most vulnerable to UNITA attacks," flights which, incidentally, were acknowledged in the official South African denial. Other reports, not specified by the OBSERVER, claim that the Angolan Government has had to pull three LCB battalions out of southern Angola to place them around Luanda. LCB stands for "Struggle Against the Bandits," the MPLA government's designation for its defense campaign against UNITA.

The time--not only chronological but psychological time--is long past when international attacks caused roars of indignation and protest, debates in the UN Security Council, rallies, marches by companies of political and humanitarian groups like the ones that came to fill London's Trafalgar Square in the 1960's or on the occasion of the Kassenga massacre, after independence.

For some years now, the attacks against Angola, frequently referred to as part of a "civil war," have been routine, with all the problems of the "accepted fact" that, in terms of international reaction, the protests may come only from countries with socialist regimes, where they also take on a mechanical and predictable character.

There are many problems and dangers in the indifference of the Western countries. On one hand, the degree of the impact or emotion generated by the reports--even of the most violent attacks--serves as a "barometer" in the planning of further attacks. Moreover, the generalized indifference represents an insidious process of isolation, which invalidates the limited diplomatic and commercial efforts to strengthen the economic ties which might provide some relief or reestablish trust in the future of Angola and its government. Just recently, at a symposium organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, most of the participants, who included officials of the British Foreign Ministry, tried to reestablish confidence in Angola. However, the frequent flurries of reports or publicity given to interviews with individuals invited by UNITA to visit the war zones in Angola, as happened a few weeks ago with four members of the European Parliament, have the effect of negating all the constructive efforts. Even discounting the possible distortions and disinformation of the propaganda campaigns, Angola's situation appears increasingly serious.

Another troubling aspect of Angola's defense problem is the fact that UNITA has become aware of the risks of depending solely on South Africa and is resorting more and more to alternative assistance from Zaire. According to several accounts, including those of a group of European Parliament deputies a few weeks ago, visitors to UNITA bases leave from the Geneva airport for "an African country, but not South Africa or Namibia"; the country is tacitly recognized as being Zaire.

This shift in support from South Africa to Zaire gives rise to the possibility that UNITA is becoming less bound to the triangular issue of South Africa-Namibia-Angola, and eventually Zairian assistance could even further confuse European

and even North American public opinion, which would be more supportive of UNITA were it not for the latter's ties with South Africa.

Needless to say, since the war is primarily an exercise in economic destabilization or destruction, Angola is inevitably becoming an increasingly large burden for the Cuban-Soviet bloc and, in the last analysis, it is the Angolan people who are suffering the harshest effects of the battle. This is certainly an important factor in the calculations of the enemies of the MPLA government, who have benefited from the alienation caused by the ideological inflexibility, the timidity and indecision and also, abroad, by the wasteful spending which has characterized the action of those responsible for Angolan planning and defense.

6362

CS0: 3442/323

PARTY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES NAMIBIA DAY MEETING

MB270843 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] The main celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Namibia, a territory which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria racist regime, was held at (Cine Atlantico) in Luanda yesterday.

In a political session addressed by OAU, South African ANC, and SWAPO representatives, messages were read out stressing the achievements that have taken place during the liberation struggle of the Namibian people with the formation of PLAN, the armed wing of SWAPO. Concluding the session, the secretary for foreign affairs of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labour Party, Afonso van Dunen, addressed the gathering. He dealt in detail with the situation of Namibia's dependence on the South African racist regime--a situation which has prevailed for decades in absolute disregard of the resolutions of supreme international bodies, namely the United Nations and the OAU.

Discussing the hawkish policy of the Pretoria racist authorities, Comrade Afonso van Dunen (Mbinda) once again condemned the constant incursions of the regular army of South Africa and its linkage policy, which is supported by the United States and other Western powers, which seeks to make the issue of the independence of Namibia conditional on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola. The problem of Namibia, said the secretary for foreign affairs of the party Central Committee in conclusion, is a question of colonization, and the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola is an issue that solely concerns two independent and sovereign countries, namely the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

In his address, Comrade Afonso van Dunen (Mbinda) reiterated the militant solidarity of the Angolan people and party with the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, the Western Sahara, Palestine, and East Timor in their just struggles against the oppressors led by their respective vanguard movements.

The celebrations were attended by party and government officials and diplomatic representatives accredited to Angola.

CSO: 3442/336

JMPLA SECRETARY ATTENDS TRIPOLI FESTIVAL

MB301349 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Domingos Bartolomeu, the first secretary of the Youth of the MPLA, who is leading the Angolan delegation to the second festival of Pan-African Youth in Tripoli, Libya, has been involved in a series of other activities related to the event. The JMPLA first secretary has been holding a series of meetings with a number of personalities aimed at exchanging viewpoints with these individuals and briefing them on the situation in Angola in the face of the criminal South African aggression, of which our country is once again a victim.

Last Saturday, Domingos Bartolomeu met the secretary general of the Arab Peoples' Congress, (Omar Ahmudi), whom he briefed on our country's political and military situation, as well as on the clearly dangerous climate in Southern Africa, where the forces of liberty are daily facing the belligerent actions of the troops of the Pretoria racist regime supported by puppet gangsters and mercenaries.

In response, the secretary general of the Arab Peoples' Congress expressed his concern for the increasing acts of violence by the Pretoria racist regime. He hailed the progressive, firm and revolutionary position which Angola has always maintained in the face of aggression by the racist South Africans, who, together with the Zionists of Israel, have sordid plans for aggression against the liberty of the Arab and African peoples.

The first national secretary of the JMPLA also held meetings with the secretary general of the Malian Youth Union, (Ahmadou Dauda Diallo), and with the head of the Ethiopian delegation, (Erui Emanuel). The meetings were very fruitful, inasmuch as they were conducive to an exchange of information and a mutual understanding on the functioning of each one of the youth organizations.

Also on Saturday, the youth delegations from the Portuguese-speaking countries, with the exception of Sao Tome and Principe which is absent from Tripoli, met in this city to exchange information on the activities being carried out by each delegation.

CSO: 3442/336

HUAMBO PROVINCIAL MPLA COMMITTEE MEETS

MB281159 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Members of the MPLA-Labor Party, provincial delegates and directors of different bodies of the state apparatus of Huambo Province met in the capital of the central plateau last Thursday to study and implement the guidelines from the speech made last Wednesday by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in connection with the prevailing situation in areas affected by war and the need for the entire people to engage in the defense of the gains of revolution.

The meeting, described as extremely important for the province's general situation, was presided over by the Huambo provincial commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, and centered mainly around the mobilization of workers at all levels for the tasks of the defense of the fatherland and the evacuation of the unoccupied work force to rural areas. The meeting noted, among other urgent needs, the need to assess the work force in all Huambo city's production units for fighting (?tasks) and training within the People's Defense Organization, as well as the need to fill positions in economic sectors where the shortage of workers is felt. The need to hold meetings at various work centers to emphasize the serious situation facing the country in the face of the quietly escalating aggression carried out by the Pretoria racist regime, which must be denounced and neutralized, was also emphasized during the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, the provincial commissioner of Huambo said that the struggle against the puppet gangsters in the pay of the Pretoria racist regime must be our main concern, toward which all our main attention must be directed. The enemy wants to impose his will upon us through war, but we must defend ourselves to a man to safeguard what our revolution has already achieved, thus honoring our fallen heroes, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade emphasized.

The Huambo official also spoke about the need to henceforth convene meetings of the Huambo Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and the provincial commissariat to discuss and solve urgent problems.

CSO: 3442/336

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL ANALYZES IMPLICATIONS OF LOSS OF CANGAMBA

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, who begins his scheduled 1-week visit to South Africa today in Cape Town, could not have chosen a worse time for it, considering the goal which has taken him there: to bring about a series of discussions with South African and Angolan leaders to try to break the impasse on the issue of Namibian independence.

Charged with the mission by the UN Security Council last May, the secretary is effecting it, by coincidence or not, following a series of important events in that part of the Dark Continent, which resulted in the appeal which Angola has just directed to the United Nations against further attacks by Pretoria.

The Luanda regime's loss of Cangamba to UNITA, which allegedly had the support of the South African air force, is an event of undeniable importance amid the confusion which has characterized the armed struggle on Angolan territory.

One must consider the geographic position of the former Vila Luso, in Moxico Province, to assess its strategic importance. Located at a major crossroads, the current Cangamba--along with two other equally important locations, Lumpire and Lumbala--forms a key triangle. For the enemies of the Luanda government, to control it means not only to dominate the central west of the country, but makes it possible to launch new and decisive operations from there against even more important targets.

For these reasons, UNITA threw everything into its capture: an involvement of about 3,000 men--in addition to the powerful weapons employed, naturally. It is certainly odd that Luanda, which has always tried to minimize the numerical strength of the enemy, reducing it to the level of "puppet gangs," this time was the first to come forward with figures and to reveal the heavy losses on both sides in the battle. It apparently did so to explain its difficulty defending the town and to try, by any means, to glorify the action of its armed forces.

In all that has just occurred, however, there is also the role played by Pretoria, which appears to have been the determining factor in this UNITA victory. Even if Luanda is exaggerating, with the obvious purpose of downplaying the defeat of its troops as much as possible, there seems to be no doubt that South Africa provided air support for Savimbi's forces. In a lengthy communique signed by the Air Force commander himself in reply to the accusation, Pretoria admitted that its planes had actually flown over Angolan territory, although it sought to explain that these were innocent "reconnaissance flights."

If, on one hand, Pretoria's assistance to Savimbi's movement is increasingly clear, it is also apparent that Jose Eduardo dos Santos is going to have more and more trouble deterring Savimbi's actions in these vital areas with his own forces.

It is inconceivable, then, that the Angolan president would determine to dispense with the Cuban troops which, for better or worse, will still be his strongest shield of defense. This being the case, it is also inconceivable that South Africa will decide to unblock the Namibian impasse, which Pretoria has already said depends categorically on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angolan territory.

What awaits Perez de Cuellar today in that zone of the African continent is, in short, a vicious circle.

6362

CSO: 3442/323

DOS SANTOS' MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN ARMED FORCES POWERS

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The Angolan Government, recognizing the country's worsening political-military situation, has determined to adopt exceptional measures to strengthen the powers of the armed forces.

These measures involve the coordination and function of state agencies and the regulation of socioeconomic activities, so as to insure a prompt and effective response to any and all action by the enemies of the MPLA.

According to the law promulgated by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, in Angolan areas affected by military action there will be regional military councils which will assume the political, military, economic and social leadership of their respective jurisdictions.

The regional military councils will be directly subordinate to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, who will be responsible for appointing the various council members.

When he deems suitable, the president could delegate the powers conferred upon him by the new law to other agencies of the state.

The regional military councils, which will be created in a series of Angolan zones, will impose restrictions on the free circulation of persons and goods, and may commandeer goods and personnel.

Moreover, the prosecution of various crimes perpetrated in the areas affected by enemy action will become the responsibility of the military courts.

President dos Santos will specifically determine which areas of Angolan territory will be affected; judging from the first reports, they should be located basically in the south, midsection and east of the country.

The law came out only days after UNITA blew up a passenger train in Moxico Province, leaving close to 400 dead and wounded.

In the view of the Angolan authorities, the attack confirmed that UNITA troops, considered agents of South Africa, are attempting to step up their action in various zones of the country.

As reported in the Luanda press, the death of several dozen passengers of the Benguela railroad and the injuries to hundreds of others amounted to a real national tragedy.

Meanwhile, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported on Monday that, a few days earlier, the Angolan armed forces had neutralized destabilization attempts in the south and east of the country.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

LUANDA DENIES PLAN TO MEET OPPOSITION--The idea of the Angolan Government holding a high-level meeting with UNITA and the FNLA "makes no sense whatever," a Foreign Relations Ministry spokesman told the Portuguese news agency ANOP in Luanda, in reaction to recent reports in Lisbon by two representatives of UNITA and the FNLA, according to which the two movements were preparing for a summit meeting with the Angolan Government. Such a meeting "has never been envisioned by the country's political leaders, and certainly not at a time like this, when the country is the victim of increasing South African aggression," he added. "This is just to create confusion." Meanwhile, British journalist Fred Bridgland said on South African radio yesterday that Angola must have lost about 3,000 men in the recent battle for Cangamba. According to the official South African station, Bridgland was with the UNITA forces during last weekend's battle for that city, located 500 kilometers north of the Namibian border. For its part, the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon denied yesterday that UNITA had captured Cangamba, in Moxico Province. An embassy communique states: "The enemy left 1,100 dead on the field, and many were wounded or captured, while the Angolan army had 53 casualties." It also declares that, in retaliation for the defeat inflicted on UNITA, South African bombers attacked Cangamba. Regarding Pretoria's denial of this action, claiming these were only reconnaissance flights, the embassy considers it worthless. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 83 p 5] 6362

EDITORIAL ON NEGOTIATIONS--The Luanda Government steadfastly continues to impute UNITA's military successes to South Africa. The purpose of this obstinacy, in the face of all the evidence, is quite simple. On one hand, it seeks to obscure the reality of an increasingly active internal resistance to the Marxist MPLA regime; on the other, it seeks to win international opinion over to the idea that Pretoria is incapable of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors, against which it has been directing a heinous policy of systematic aggression. Well, the truth is very different. Not only is the movement led by Savimbi gaining influence with the Angolan people and winning control of Angolan territory, which has been confirmed by reliable reports in a press with traditional ties to the MPLA, but it is more than evident that South Africa does not intend to become involved in Angola's guerrilla war. South Africa's operations on the borders of the country are directed against movements which oppose South Africa and which are sheltered by Luanda. It is clear that ideological sectarianism and the interests of international communism in Africa are doing everything to evade reality. Constant propaganda by Moscow tries to keep the hostility to the South African regime alive, exhaustively exploiting its negative aspects, the complexities of which it

refuses to examine. It happens, however, that the power of the truth regarding Africa and the Soviet lust for the continent is making an increasing impact on free and informed minds. Today there is little doubt that there will be peace in Angola only when the MPLA recognizes UNITA and negotiates with it. Until then, the martyrdom of the Angolan people will continue, under the oppressive regime created against their will--since they were never consulted--and maintained by the grace of the Cuban and Soviet troops. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 17 Aug 83 pp 1, 5] 6362

SONANGOL-GULF NEGOTIATIONS--Last Tuesday in Lisbon, representatives of SONANGOL (the Angolan state petroleum company) and Gulf Oil ended a round of discussions crucial to the continued presence of the U.S. company in Angola, sources in this country reported to EXPRESSO. The discussions, which took place in a capital hotel, focused on Gulf Oil standing behind a series of foreign loans which the Luanda government needs. Given the petroleum company's position in Angola, its "green light" is considered necessary and sufficient for the concession of credit by other international agencies. Gulf Oil is also interested in maintaining and enlarging its oil prospecting stations in this country. In effect, new reserves continue to be discovered in Cabinda, and only a small portion of the deposits of this valuable hydrocarbon is currently being exploited. For its part, the Angolan Government depends on oil for over 70 percent of its revenues. This mutual dependence meant that some hard negotiating took place between the two parties, the same source reported. Although they have not reached a final agreement, a date has been set for another meeting--a sign that an understanding is thought to be possible. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Aug 83 p 1] 6362

NEW CARGO SHIP--Gaspar da Silva, secretary of state for cooperation, yesterday attended the launching of the ship "Kahama" at the Mondego shipyards in Figueira de Foz. The "Kahama" will go to CABOTANG (Angolan National Coastal Shipping Company). Gaspar da Silva, who was accompanied by the charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Angola and by the secretary of state for industry, declared: "This act represents the cornerstone for fruitful cooperation between two countries with common historical bonds." The "Kahama," the first of an order of three ships placed with the Mondego shipyard, is equipped to transport fuel and grain. It cost \$3.1 million; it is 53.2 meters long and requires a crew of 12. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 10 Aug 83 p 7] 6362

PORTUGUESE SAID TRAINING FAPLA--Unofficial reports out of Luanda say that 200 former Portuguese officers are in Angola, giving military instruction to the FAPLA--the armed forces of the MPLA/Labor Party. The officers were said to have been contracted by the Luanda government through unofficial channels. When we asked the National Defense Ministry in Lisbon to confirm or deny the presense of Portuguese officers in Angola, we were told that the Defense Ministry had no evidence to confirm or deny the report. Meanwhile, a recent FNLA communique reports that "two Portuguese commandos were killed in Angola during the attacks against the village of Quiteze (Dembos)" and that they were not carrying identification. The same communique states that "the individuals had tattoos on their arms with the names C.A.M. Sousa and M.V.E. de Carvalho" and that a "third commando was taken prisoner," but it does not identify him. Also according to the FNLA communique, the village of Quitexe is currently one of the FAPLA training bases

scattered throughout Angola. The MPLA/Labor Party has not issued any statement yet, and neither Angolan radio nor JORNAL DE ANGOLA has carried any news report on the matter. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 10 Aug 83 p 7] 6362

FEDERAL WORKERS SAID UNHAPPY--Angola--A wage of discontent is sweeping through Angola's class of civil servants, who for some time have not received their wages at the end of the month. The reason for such a practice is unknown. Whether it is a shortage of funds or delays in foreign financing, it is certain that the situation has caused discontent among the civil servants, who are already so poorly paid that their wages barely cover purchases of essential products -- given the high cost of foodstuffs which, in normal quantities, are within the reach of only a privileged few. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Aug 83 p 24] 6362

DIAMOND MARKET--Our correspondent in Angola reports that Minister Bento Ribeiro (Cabulo) recently paid a lengthy visit to the diamond area of Lunda-Norte, the source of most of the diamonds which were being sold clandestinely in Luanda and shipped from there to be marketed abroad. The local mining unit has about 280 employees in various sectors of activity; last year they worked about 70,000 cubic meters of diamond-bearing rock, or about 150 percent of the planned volume. They extracted 74,919 carats of diamonds and put in 5,912 man-hours of work. The minister used the occasion of the visit to present awards to last year's most outstanding workers. He alluded to the smuggling, which he said robbed the nation's economy. He declared that measures were being taken to severely punish anyone who engaged in the illegal traffic, measures which included women and those 12 years of age and older. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Aug 83 p 24] 6362

CUBANS ARRIVE--Reports from Luanda confirm that Cuban military detachments are continuing to arrive in Luanda, traveling on Cuban Air Force planes similar to those in the Soviet fleet. Along with these contingents, which disembark dressed in military uniform, women have also been seen; they are assumed to have come to swell the already strong stream of cooperants from that Latin American country, whose presence continues to create ill feeling among the Angolan people. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Aug 83 p 24] 6362

SUGAR PRODUCTION--The sugar cane harvest is almost completed in the area of Catumbela, where the May Day factory is located. The plant belonged to the Companhia do Acucar de Angola and was confiscated by the state soon after independence. The factory employs 3,100 workers. In the previous campaign, sugar production did not exceed 15,450 tons, as against a planned production of about 31,000 tons, which means that Angola is continuing to import sugar for domestic consumption [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Aug 83 p 24] 6362

PLANE MISSING ON LUANDA-DUNDO FLIGHT--A Hercules plane belonging to Trans-america is reported missing on a flight from Luanda to Dundo, Lunda Norte Province, since Saturday 27 August 1983. A communique from the National Directorate of Civil Aviation revealed that the plane, with registration number (?M-17 FP) disappeared during its flight to Dundo, where it was expected to land at about 2400 hours. Intense search operations are being carried out since then, both by air and ground, but so far it has not been possible to locate the plane. [Text] [MB300646 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Aug 83]

NEW RSA 'AGGRESSION' ALLEGED--Recently, the Angolan Embassy in Cuba exposed preparations for a new escalation of large-scale South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola with the support of the United States, Britain, France, and the FRG. According to (Manuel Paulo), acting charge d'affaires, the (?current) aggression by the Pretoria regime will use Namibian territory, which is illegally occupied by South Africa, as a springboard. The Angolan diplomat reiterated the solidarity of the Angolan party and government with the struggle being waged by SWAPO and reaffirmed that demarches for the independence of Namibia are in no way related to the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola. The Cuban troops are in Angola in keeping with an independent and sovereign decision undertaken by a state [words indistinct], as was stated in the joint declaration of 4 February 1982, (Manuel Paulo) concluded. [Text] [MB291355 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Aug 83]

CSO: 3442/336

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON CUBAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

MB270856 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has said Botswana will continue to work in close collaboration with the United Nations for the achievement of a peaceful solution to the Namibian independence settlement to free and fair elections in which all parties will participate.

Mr Mmusi was speaking last night at Gaborone Holiday Inn at a reception to commemorate Namibia Day, which was yesterday. He said it was indeed sad to note that after such a long time of illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, independence for the territory is still an issue of concern. He explained that the position of the Frontline States on demands for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is very clear.

Mr Mmusi said the association of Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia is absurd. He said it is a legitimate desire by a people to determine their destiny. The vice president recalled that the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence started long before the independence of Angola and the arrival of Cuban troops there and said therefore demands for the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola as a prelude to the granting of independence to Namibia is not acceptable. He said there cannot be any relationship between the two issues.

CSO: 3400/1854

BOTSWANA

ZIMBABWEAN REFUGEES BEGIN RETURNING HOME

MB311352 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] BOPA today reported that only 22 Zimbabwean refugees have so far left Botswana since their government invited them back home last week. BOPA says by yesterday afternoon about 25 of them had registered for voluntary repatriation.

The agency reports further that placard-waving Zimbabwean refugees walked out of a different meeting at Dukwe [as heard] held jointly by the UN high commissioner for refugees, Mr (Hassim) and the senior administrative officer in the office of the president, Mr (Mglimakome). The meeting was to discuss the voluntary repatriation exercise.

BOPA says the placards read: Repatriate those in Zimbabwe, they are settled in Dukwe. [send as heard] Others read: We want freedom; leave us in peace, not in pieces.

Addressing the refugees Mr (Molimakome) and Mr (Hassim) said they had been assured by the Zimbabwean Government that the refugees would not be ill-treated if they returned home. Mr (Molimakome) said that most of their children in the refugee camps had not been absorbed into the educational system in Botswana as yet and that on their return to Zimbabwe these would be given priority. He said the Botswana Government was confident that the refugees would be taken good care of on their return to Zimbabwe. Mr (Molimakome) also mentioned that between 1981 and 1982 Angolan refugees were repatriated with assurances of protection from the Angolan Government. He said no reports had up to now been received to the contrary.

CSO: 3400/1854

RESULTS OF HYDRO-CONCO BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 705, 16 Jul 83 p 4

/Text/ The board of directors of the Hydro-Congo National Petroleum Exploration and Development Company met 8 July 1983 in the meeting hall of the Party Ministerial Committee, under the chairmanship of Comrade Rodolphe Adada, Minister of Mines and Energy. The board ended by adopting the budget, which management had approved; it also reviewed the annual operations report for fiscal year 1982; approved the budget for fiscal year 1983; and reviewed internal administrative procedures. These were the main points on the agenda for discussion and action.

The general manager presented his report on the company's operations for 1982, and the board, after discussion, accepted the report.

The chairman of the board, after explaining why the proposed budget for 1982 had been rejected, informed the board of the new price structure for ex-CCFAF /expansion unknown/ concessions, and the new proposed budget resulting from it.

The key figures in the new proposed budget are the following:

Total turnover, taxes not included: Fr CFA 64.463 million;

Value of inventory sales: Fr CFA 45.707 million;

Accessory products: Fr CFA 4.306 million;

Net profit after taxes: Fr CFA 3.596 million.

The gross margin of Fr CFA 4.256 million profits ploughed back into the company enables it to balance its resources and expenditures and to meet its prior commitments, including its obligations to investors.

These gratifying results enable the company to continue with its recovery strategy and will make it possible for it to regain basic financial stability in the near future.

The 1983 budget was then adopted by acclamation.

The board then considered the new internal regulations drawn up in response to governmental directives.

After discussion and amendment of certain articles, the regulations were adopted by acclamation.

9516

CSO: 3419/1145

RESULTS OF CABINET MEETING NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 28 Jul 83 p 2

/Excerpt/ The council of ministers met Wednesday 27 July 1983 from 0900 hours to 1300 hours in the meeting hall of the secretariat general of the office of the president of the central committee to consider a number of **issues** of importance for the political and economic life of our country. The session was chaired by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the central committee, President of the republic, head of state and president of the council of ministers.

The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock presented a report, which the cabinet **used** as the basis for assessing the 1983-1984 agricultural season. This issue, which has important implications for the lives of our peasant masses, was given very close attention by the cabinet. General guidelines and specific directives were laid down to facilitate a satisfactory conclusion to the current agricultural season.

The Minister of Industry and Fisheries then discussed the work of the SUCO /Sugar Company/ board of directors. As everyone knows, the world **sugar market** has deteriorated catastrophically in recent years, resulting in serious losses for our sugar industry. The council took steps to enable SUCO to deal with current problems in marketing its production and concluding the current season to its best advantage.

Broaching the issue of constructing a new refinery, a subject which has **been discussed** for some time, the President said it is necessary to look at the question scientifically, **excluding** subjective factors. After an in-depth analysis of the issue, the cabinet was convinced of the necessity of building a new refinery.

The council of ministers then turned to the issues raised at the last meeting of the board of directors of the National Office of Posts and Telecommunications and the National Savings Fund. It will be recalled that the conference of statal enterprises, after critically examining the condition of this strategic enterprise, had concluded it had to be reformed. The council of ministers believes that financial measures alone are no longer sufficient to solve the fundamental problems of the

National Office of Posts and Telecommunications and the National Savings Fund. It is necessary, and indeed imperative, to improve the organizational structure, attitudes, practices, methods and management objectives in order to keep the same old causes from producing the same old effects. It was this central concern, which henceforth must be shared by all those employed in the Office, which the council of ministers underlined today with special emphasis by adopting the plan for reforming the National Office of Posts and Telecommunications and the National Savings Bank. Specific steps and guidelines were laid down to facilitate dedicated implementation of the reform plan. The President emphasized that the strenuous efforts being made by the state will be to no avail without equally strenuous efforts on the part of the Office.

Continuing its consideration of agenda items, the council adopted the proposed decree on reorganization of the Ministry of Information and Posts and Telecommunications.

After hearing a presentation from the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, the council adopted a series of orders relating to the creation of an oil palm agro-industrial complex, to be called Sanghapalm, in the Sangha region. This complex is intended, among other things, to concern itself with the production of palm oil, as well as with the production and marketing of primary and secondary products derived from it or related to it. The decrees adopted were the following:

- Proposed decree on creation of Sanghapalm;
- Proposed decree approving the articles of organization of Sanghapalm;
- Proposed decree conferring special status and exemptions to Sanghapalm; and finally
- Proposed ordinance approving the loan agreement between the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation /CCCE/ and the Peoples Republic of Congo for partial financing of the "Sanghapalm" enterprise.

Turning to the proposal for technical assistance from the World Bank, the council decided for the time being to accept only the sub-project relating to assistance in the public finance sector.

After hearing a presentation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the council set guidelines for assuring that the resettlement of Chadian refugees in our country is carried out in an appropriate manner.

Finally, the council gave its approval for the opening of a United Nations Information Center in Brazzaville. Premises to be provided for the new center was approved.

9516

CSO: 3419/1145

PRESIDENT JAWARA ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20-21 Aug 83 p 18

[Article by Deyda Aidara: "Gambia: President Jawara Addresses the Parliament-- Senegambia Is on the Right Track"]

[Text] The "state opening of parliament" special session of the Gambian parliament, during which the Gambian chief of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, addressed the deputies of the Assembly, took place on 17 August 1983. On his arrival, the Gambian chief of state was received by the president of the Assembly, Al-Hadj Mamadou Baboucar Njie, the Gambian vice president and the president of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Emmanuel O. Ayolla. After reviewing a detachment of the forces of the Gambian Gendarmerie, the chief of state was conducted by his hosts into the hemicycle, where he delivered a speech in which he stressed national productivity, national unity and security. Speaking of national productivity, he stressed the agricultural sector, on which more than 80 percent of the population depends for its survival. He reiterated the government's determination to take all action to place emphasis on food production.

Speaking of peanut production, he emphasized the ups and downs of drought and the low price paid for peanuts, which have seriously reduced the export resources as well as the receipts that were expected in that area. This situation necessitates an effective and vigorous policy of diversification, with an increase in production of cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc.

The president spoke also of stock-raising, with the development achieved in building up the trypano-tolerant Ndama breed.

Reorganization of the Security Services

The Gambian chief of state also laid stress on the necessity of a food industry. As regards fishing, the research and inventorying of the resources in that area must continue, as must protection of the maritime resources, for greater benefit to the populations and the foreign exchange that would be generated from them. With regard to transport, the Gambian president spoke of the imminent acquisition of 50 buses for the urban-transport company, the GPTC [Gambia Public Transport Company], with assistance from the FRG.

Gambia's telephone system, 30 years old, will also be modernized, with the aid of France.

The president cited the achievements in the area of health and education, which are developing rapidly in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

On Senegambian cooperation, the Gambian chief of state indicated that the establishing of the Federal Assembly and the naming of the confederal Council of Ministers are a clear manifestation of the determination on everyone's part to go ahead with this development. "The signing and ratification of most of the protocols of application have also demonstrated our commitment to the confederal idea as well as the close cooperation between the states of the subregion as vital elements for guaranteeing peace, security and development." As regards security, the president indicated that the importance of the social and political stability of the country is an organized security [as published].

"The events of July 1981 demonstrated that our security services for maintenance of order must be reorganized and oriented in such a way as to face up to the challenges of destabilization, terrorism and violence.

"Thus, from political necessity and by virtue of our commitments within the confederal framework, my government will henceforth assign high priority to defense and security." President Jawara said, in concluding, that the third element for continuous stability is national unity. He recalled that for maintenance of national unity in order for all Gambians, without distinction of race or creed, to live together in peace, harmony and the exercise of tolerance [as published]. "These political values of tolerance of the rights of the individual, freedom of association, of expression, etc, are all contained in our constitution, but nonetheless, liberty does not mean license, and for each right in the constitution there is a corresponding duty," he concluded.

11267
CSU 3419/1164

HOUPHOUET OPENS DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS WITH PRC

Dakar AFRICA in French No 152, Jun-Jul 83 pp 18-19

[Article by Guimo Tikessou]

[Text] In early March 1983, the recognition of the PRC by Ivory Coast and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries surprised a good many people. That event may indicate a new orientation in Ivorian policy.

The UN vote on 26 October 1971 is still engraved in the memories of Ivorians. On that day, at the end of a long process of negotiations spread over several years, the PRC made its entry into the United Nations. The Albanian resolution to admit the PRC to the international organization obtained 76 votes. The American text opposing the PRC's admission got only 35 votes, and 17 countries abstained. Ivory Coast was one of the 13 black African countries that voted against the PRC's admission to the United Nations.

In Ivory Coast, there were few external signs of the impending change. Except for press dispatches, the national press published no feature articles or studies concerning the PRC. Exchanges between the two countries were almost nonexistent. In May 1973, however, informed observers noted that Ivory Coast was being visited by the first time by two special correspondents from the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. They had come to cover the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development, and Monetary Problems, which was being held in Abidjan under the chairmanship of Henri Konan Bedie, then Ivorian minister of finance and economic affairs.

At the time, those observers saw the visit as a discreet indication of a possible new orientation in Ivorian diplomacy. It was 12 years before their prognostications became a reality--12 years during which, on the contrary, relations with Nationalist China (Taiwan) were excellent. The Republic of China had been engaged in intense diplomatic activity throughout those 12 years to strengthen ties of cooperation and form friendships with leading Ivorian figures in both the political world and the press. Many of those Ivorians were invited to Taiwan to make contacts, and during their visits they were welcomed with warmth and deference.

PRC no Longer Frightens

It is too soon to assess the specific consequences of this change. Will the Chinese from the PRC replace agricultural experts from Taiwan in the rural areas? On 3 March 1983, the editorialist for FRATERNITE-MATIN brought up the possibility of taking advantage "of the sense of discipline and organization of the Chinese people, a people of farmers." Will we then see them participating in an organization of Ivorian rural areas along the lines of what is being done in the PRC, where self-sufficient people's communes use manpower not only for farmwork but also for major infrastructure projects (roads, dams, and so on) and social facilities (the construction of schools and bush hospitals)? Will we see the arrival in Ivory Coast of "barefoot doctors" and the appearance of small rural industries?

It can be noted that the slogan which was widely used in Mao Zedong's time-- "to rely only on our own strength" nationally, regionally, and above all locally--coincides with current Ivorian political concerns to demonstrate imagination in helping the country through its crisis.

Moreover, the PRC no longer frightens, as it once did, countries that have resolutely chosen the liberal system. Ever since the new political team came to power under the leadership of Deng Xiao Ping, the former leftist ideology has been shelved, as is shown by the orientation of the new constitution that took effect in December 1982. Under that new team, the PRC is increasingly pursuing a policy of openness to the capitalist world.

Following the signing of the Sino-Ivorian joint communique in Peking on 1 March 1983, Ivory Coast was visited during the first week of May by Gon Dafei, the PRC's deputy minister of foreign affairs. At the conclusion of his visit, the Chinese deputy minister of foreign affairs emphasized to the press that from then on the two countries would apply themselves to finding ways and means of putting their relations into concrete form. Ivorian authorities have not yet specified the nature of the ways and means referred to by the envoy from the PRC.

Notably Absent: the USSR

Ivory Coast thus has one more representative from the socialist camp alongside the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union remains notably absent. Diplomatic relations between Ivory Coast and the USSR were established on 23 January 1967, but were broken off abruptly on 30 May 1969 by Ivory Coast, which accused the USSR of interference in Ivorian internal affairs after NOVOSTI published an article in Moscow describing Ivory Coast as a regime that had sold out to imperialism. There has been no visible sign so far that those relations might be restored in the near future. But as the unexpected recognition of the PRC has just shown, caution and the secret side of Ivorian diplomacy may have similar surprises in store for us, all the more since trade between the two countries has not been interrupted. Throughout recent years, the USSR has been on the list of Ivory Coast's chief customers.

Dialogue and Solidarity

Does this change in course by Ivorian diplomacy also indicate a new direction in political relations between Ivory Coast and South Africa?

The dates involved lead us to mention another chapter in Ivory Coast's diplomatic relations, because it was in 1971--the very same year in which the PRC was admitted to the United Nations--that Ivory Coast engaged in great activity on behalf of dialogue with South Africa.

The policy of dialogue with that country did not gain much support in Africa at the start, as is shown by the votes in the OAU's organizations during the summer of 1971. That policy of dialogue, rejected in 1971 by most of Africa, has not found a wider response since then, either. Quite the contrary--condemnations of the white regimes in southern Africa have increased steadily in all the international organizations.

Moreover, the decolonization of the former British and Portuguese colonies (Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique) has isolated South Africa. That isolation might have induced it to soften its domestic policy so as to live on better terms with the newly independent African states that were now encircling it. But nothing like that happened. Except for a few minor concessions, South Africa has essentially maintained its policy of apartheid.

Because of the intransigent stand taken by the white minority government in South Africa, the dialogue advocated by Ivory Coast has not led to happy results. Ivorian diplomacy's hopes have been disappointed for 12 years now.

It can also be noted that 12 years ago, a number of the African countries supporting the idea of a policy of openness with South Africa also voted against the PRC's admission to the United Nations. Will the rapprochement with the PRC work in favor of a break with the other country, which has scarcely made any great efforts to satisfy its African allies? Chinese diplomacy has been active and skillful all over the black continent in recent years. For the moment, it is asking for nothing and affirming its support for the principle of noninterference in the domestic and foreign policies of its partners, but the new alliance might be of a kind to favor, sooner or later, the influence of socialist precepts concerning the equality of peoples.

It was 2 years later, on 8 November 1973, that diplomatic relations between Ivory Coast and Israel were broken off. At the time, however, everything was going beautifully between the two countries. For a certain number of years, they had been engaging in trade that was clearly beneficial to Ivory Coast. In 1968, for example, the trade surplus in Ivory Coast's favor totaled 392 million [CFA] francs. And a new 5-year agreement had taken effect on 20 January 1970. At the start of 1973, following a visit by the Israeli minister of agriculture and development, an official communique was published saying that Ivorian-Israeli cooperation was to be extended to new areas.

Despite everything, however, the break came on 8 November 1973 because Houphouet-Boigny could not dissociate himself from the other members of the OAU, and

particularly the organization's Moslem member countries, which wanted to side with the Arab states in their struggle against Israel in exchange for Arab aid against the governments in Pretoria and Lisbon. In the eyes of the Arabs, the oppression of blacks in South Africa by that country's white minority was to be likened to the oppression of the Palestinian people by Israel.

Relations with the Arab countries are continuing without incident, except for a few discordant notes recently between Libya and Ivory Coast. But those disagreements will not affect relations with the Arab world as a whole, as was shown by the visit to Abidjan last 21 May by the secretary general of the Arab League. During that visit, it was reaffirmed that the Arab League wished to strengthen even further its ties of cooperation with Ivory Coast and the African countries.

Diplomatic Game

For 12 years, Ivory Coast has been playing a game of seesaw by pursuing a policy favorable to dialogue with South Africa on the one hand and, on the other, providing not inconsiderable but quiet support for the emancipation movements operating on the continent. Belonging to the minority group in Africa that did not recognize the PRC, it nevertheless joined the majority camp through its assistance to the liberation movements and its support of the Palestinian cause. As these 12 years end, and with the recognition of the PRC, Ivorian foreign policy's options seem to be drawing closer to the diplomatic options of the majority of African countries.

The same cautious balancing act is continuing, however, because after recognizing the PRC on 1 March 1983, the Ivorian chief of state was received by President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

11798

CSO: 3419/1119

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM LIBYA--President Didier Ratsiraka, his wife, and his entourage, returned to Antananarivo this morning from Tripoli, Libya, where the president officially opened the second pan-African youth festival at the invitation of the Libyan head of state, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. In Libya, the president had talks with the Libyan leader on bilateral issues as well as on international relations. "Speaking at a press conference after his arrival, President Ratsiraka recalled that the Government of National Unity [GUNT] was the legitimate government in Chad, as the UN and the OAU and the Franco-African conference had recognized the presidency of Goukouni Queddei and had in that capacity asked him to withdraw Libyan troops which were stationed in Chad, and now nobody could condemn Libya for the direct or indirect aid it is giving to Goukouni Queddei. [passage indistinct] Peace in Chad entails the recognition of the legitimacy of the Government of National Unity as well as dialogue and negotiations." [Text] [MB051255 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 4 Sep 83]

CSO: 3419/1176

CAPE VERDIAN PRESIDENT IN COUNTRY TO REVIEW DROUGHT SITUATION

AB260727 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Aristides Pereira arrived in Bamako late this morning. The Cape Verdian president, who is also the current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], is undertaking a 72-hour working visit to Mali. He arrived at Bamako-Senou airport at 1130 GMT, and was met on arrival by President Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People; members of the Central Executive Bureau; members of government; members of the bureau of the National Assembly; members of the diplomatic corps; and cadres of the Sahel Institute.

After the playing of the Cape Verdian and Malian national anthems, Presidents Aristides Pereira and Moussa Traore inspected an army detachment before going to the VIP lounge where President Pereira spoke to newsmen on the aims of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Pereira] First, I would like to express my happiness at being in the sister republic of Mali to meet my brother and friend President Traore, with whom I already have solid ties of friendship and brotherhood. I am sure this visit will make it possible to strengthen these ties, in spite of the fact that I came here in my capacity as current chairman of the ICDCS, to inspect the work at the Sahel Institute which is located here in Bamako. Therefore, the main aim of this visit is to contact this organization, our organization, and to know the problems we must face and acquaint myself better with the organization and its branches.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr President, you are the current chairman of the ICDCS. Could you tell us the general state of the Sahel countries?

[Pereira] Probably, although the rainy season is not over, I can say that the general situation is rather worrisome since in certain countries there has not been a single drop of rain while in others the rainfall has been irregular; yet the agricultural year still depends a lot on the forthcoming months, especially September. Therefore, in the meantime, we are facing a situation which is not yet a crisis but nor is it optimistic. [end recording]

CSO: 3419/1176

MALI

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH PRC--An agreement on the general overhauling of equipment on the Sikasso textile factory was signed at the office for international cooperation this afternoon between His Excellency (Maki Kaisha Gibu Tal), director general for international cooperation, on behalf of Mali and His Excellency Yuan Kexian, economic advisor at the Chinese Embassy, on behalf of China. The new factory equipment will be purchased with a grant provided for in an economic and technical cooperation agreement signed between Mali and China in Beijing on 24 June 1973. [Summary] [AB022015 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Sep 83]

CSO: 3419/1176

NOTICIAS EDITORIAL CITED ON SOVIET DEATHS

MC261917 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The reasons behind the South African attack on the Morrua mines cannot be understood within an exclusively military context. The Pretoria regime wants, through this action, to achieve every possible propaganda and any other sensational effect. The aim is to incriminate Soviet cooperation to forge ahead with the pretext of taking action against an alleged communist threat. This is expressed in an editorial of today's issue of NOTICIAS.

Once again South Africa's intention to cause economic difficulties for our country by trying to undermine ties of economic cooperation and sow terror and instability was manifested, the editorial adds. The South African strategy is a strategy of despair, one of trying to export and internationalize the gravity of the conflict facing the Pretoria regime's own sick body.

The NOTICIAS editorial points out that in the criminal act of 21 August at the Morrua mines, the South Africans did not attack a military objective. They attacked a production center. They carried out an act of aggression against a production unit defended by workers, and they did not confront our armed forces.

The editorial asks: Who died as a result of this aggression? It then concludes that those who died were the Mozambican mine workers. They were the foreign aid workers who are helping us develop our wealth. Those who were kidnapped and murdered by the bandits are anonymous civilians, ordinary people who are part of us. It was us, united by the identity of being Mozambicans, and of being colleagues in the construction of a better world. The same way that the South African aircraft strafed women and children during its attack on Matola, in all of their attacks, the armed bandits carry out acts of terrorism against everyone and everything. The two actions are essentially the product of the same strategy of destabilization, the editorial underlines.

CSO: 3442/335

MOZAMBIQUE

EYE WITNESSES DESCRIBE RESISTANCE ATTACK ON MINE

MB261937 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Three eyewitnesses to the attack on the mining complex in Zambezia Province last Sunday have told journalists that armed miners held off the bandits for over 2 hours so that other workers and their families could escape into the bush. (Jose Manuel Valentim Ernesto), (Mario Denis Barros), and (Tomas de Oliveira Calado) were speaking in Maputo. They are all Mozambican employees at the state mining company at Morrua, where South Africa-backed bandits struck just before dawn on Sunday. Four people died, including two Soviet geologists, and 28 people were kidnapped.

Mr (Ernesto), an agricultural worker, said he and his companions were sleeping in one of the guest houses within the complex when they were awoken by the noise. Armed militia, who are workers with military training, defended the complex, he said. Two were killed at the main entrance, and it was more than 2 hours before the bandits managed to enter the site. That time was enough for workers and their families to escape, he said.

Mr (Denis), a mining engineer, said that once inside the complex, the bandits headed straight for the sleeping quarters of the Soviet geologists. The murder of the Soviets appeared a deliberate attempt to terrorize the others, he said. The bandits opened fire with machineguns on the first guest house, and two of the four men inside were killed. The bandits were shouting: We are going to kill everyone, Mr (Denis) said. The bandits appeared to number between 30 and 40, he said, but it was difficult to gauge, and there might have been more.

During the attacks that followed the bandits destroyed the [words indistinct], the company store, and the guest house. They forcibly kidnapped 24 Soviets, 2 Mozambican women and 2 youths to carry the clothes, food, and medicines that they looted. None of the Soviet workers had their families with them, and all were men.

After the attack, Mr (Ernesto) said he set off for help and it took him 2 days to arrive at the nearest town. In all, he said, he walked about 70 kilometers until he entered a village where people took him in. He said he met many peasants and all of them, particularly the women, were afraid of the bandits. He said he could see the hatred and contempt they feel for the bandits and

that there was no political support for them at all. Mr (Denis) said that after the raid, mine workers immediately returned to the site and began searching the surrounding bush for anyone who might have been wounded. One worker with a bullet wound in his arm was found.

The mining complex began operating again a day after the attack. The three witnesses said that the bandits spoke partly in Portuguese and partly in Chissena, a language spoken in an area several hundred kilometers to the south of the attack site.

CSO: 3400/1853

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS MAIL RESUMES--The overseas parcels service of the Mozambican post office is now back in operation after a 3-week suspension while new legislation was introduced. The service was suspended after it was discovered that foreign technicians at the end of their contracts were sending large quantities of goods out of the country by post, thus avoiding payment of port or airport taxes. One worker sent almost 3 tons of goods in 270 separate parcels. Foreign workers who are leaving the country for good are now prohibited from sending their possessions by post. The new system is also intended to make it easier for Mozambicans to send small parcels to their relatives studying or working abroad. [Text] [MB011211 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83]

TASS, AIM TELEX LINE--Mozambique and the USSR have agreed to set up a duplex Telex line that will greatly increase the volume of news transmitted between the two countries. The agreement was signed today by Carlos Cardoso, the director of AIM, and (P. Shmolkof) consul at the Soviet Embassy. The new Telex line will provide a 24-hour news service between AIM in Maputo and TASS in Moscow. TASS, one of the five largest news services in the world, is to pay the greater part of the cost of the line. [Text] [MB262002 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Aug 83]

TREATMENT OF SURRENDERING 'BANDITS'--Seized weapons and a number of bandits captured by Mozambican forces were presented in Maxixe in Inhambane Province yesterday to a crowd of thousands who gathered to demonstrate against South Africa-backed terrorists. Governor Pascoal Zandamela told the crowd that the bandits who were being shown were still alive only because of the policy of the Mozambican people to show mercy to their enemies. It is also to show the armed bandits that those who voluntarily surrender themselves to Mozambican forces will be well-treated, he said. Messages read out at the meeting from various organizations condemned the terrorists as lackeys of imperialism. The governor saluted the vigilance and determination of the people of Inhambane in fighting the South African-backed gang. He said the rally also restated the Mozambican people's support for the struggle for liberty in every part of the world. It will also stand as a gesture of condolences to the families of those who were killed in Zambezia Province a week ago, he said, at the Morrua mining complex. [Text] [MB281218 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Aug 83]

SIXTEEN SENTENCES IN NAMPULA--The people's courts of Nampula City and Province have sentenced 15 Mozambicans and 1 Portuguese citizen to terms of imprisonment ranging from public reprimand to 4 years. The accused, tried within the framework of the ongoing Operation Production campaign, were charged with different crimes and infringements, namely theft, violation of minors, and speculation. [Text] [MG291402 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Aug 83]

TRADE FAIR CLOSES--The Maputo International Trade Fair, FACIM 83, closed in the Mozambique capital last night. At this year's fair a number of contracts were signed to export national products, namely cashew nuts, cotton and sisal. Contracts to import equipment and consumer goods were also signed. During his visit to the fair, President Samora Machel defended the open-door policy toward state, semistate, or private investment by other countries in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He admired in detail all of the display samples at the foreign stands, accompanied by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; Joaquim de Carvalho, minister of foreign trade; and other members of the party and Council of Ministers. It will be recalled that thousands of people visited the Maputo International Trade Fair and admired the national and foreign products on display. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 3 September reports: "A number of Mozambique firms have signed export contracts for cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, handicrafts, coconuts, tea, and other products worth an estimated \$9 million at the Maputo International Trade Fair. They have also signed contracts to import various items of equipment and consumer goods." [Text] [MB051020 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 5 Sep 83]

ARMED BANDITS AT MAXIXE RALLY--Armed bandits neutralized by our defense and security forces in various districts of Inhambane Province were presented to the public at a mammoth rally held in Maxixe yesterday. A large quantity of war materiel captured from the armed bandits and a number of articles which they had stolen during their assaults on people's residences were also exhibited. At the rally presided over by the first provincial party secretary and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, various messages condemning the criminal acts of armed bandits and reaffirming the determination of the residents, workers, and defense and security forces in Inhambane to annihilate the agents of the Pretoria regime were read. Over 116,000 meticals, from voluntary contributions by the people and workers from various sectors of activity were donated to strengthen the country's defense capability. Speaking at the rally, Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela hailed the residents of Inhambane for their increased sense of vigilance and resolve to eliminate the armed bandits. He also gave special praise to the armed forces for their involvement in the fight against armed bandits. [Text] [BM280556 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Aug 83]

AGREEMENT WITH FRG FOUNDATION--A general cooperation agreement between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the FRG was signed in Maputo yesterday. The agreement was signed for the Mozambican side by Antonio Sumbana, the state secretary for international cooperation, and the director of the Department of International Affairs, (Digfried Bunder), signed for the FRG. [Text] [MB311539 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Aug 83]

GDR DAY MARKED--GDR Day was marked at the Maputo international trade fair today. Marking the occasion, the GDR pavilion director, (Wilfred Wiskies), said that the unfailing participation of his country in the Maputo international trade fair is evidence of the growing development of the economic relations between our two socialist countries. In reply, Daniel Gabriel, Mozambique's deputy foreign trade minister, hailed the efforts of the two countries in consolidating the existing relations between them. The deputy minister also stressed that the GDR exhibition corresponds to the current needs of our country's development not only because of the wide variety of GDR goods on display, but also because the types of goods conform to the needs of our national economy. The ceremony which marked GDR Day at the Maputo international trade fair was attended by members of the Mozambique Government and several national and foreign exhibitors. [Text] [MB301452 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Aug 83]

PORTUGUESE PEOPLE SYMPATHETIC--Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Council of State, said last night that there is a broad consensus throughout layers of the Portuguese population regarding the need for and advantages of even greater cooperation with Mozambique. Melo Antunes, who was speaking shortly before leaving Maputo for Portugal, also said that as for the forthcoming visit of President Samora Machel to his country, the general sentiment of the Portuguese people is one of sympathy, a disposition toward giving a warm welcome, and friendliness. On the mission that brought him to our country, Lieutenant Colonel Antunes said that it has been carried out in the best way possible and in an atmosphere of enormous frankness. [Text] [MB261400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 26 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1853

SIGNIFICANCE OF INSTALLATION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEVELOPMENT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Joseph Seydou Allakaye: "Facing the Future With Confidence"]

[Excerpts] The solemn inauguration of the National Council of Development, followed by the nomination of its president, Oumarou Mamane, on Wednesday [3 August] at the Palais des Congres [Palace of Conferences], was the last step in the establishment of all of the structures of the development society. In this way the overall body of a group of new institutions has been set in place. These new institutions are based on effective participation by all social classes in our country in the continuing and exciting work of national development.

To understand properly what is going to happen regarding our social and economic development, it would be appropriate to consider this new, overall body because the National Council of Development is a fundamentally national organization. The objective it will pursue is the establishment of an authentically Nigerien society, fraternally united in work and action and reaching toward the same ideal of peace, progress, and social justice in a spirit of solidarity.

To do this, 150 members of the council, coming from all social and occupational categories in our country, have been chosen to form the National Council of Development. In this regard it should be noted that nearly 50 percent of its members are representatives of the rural areas and of local councils [samariya]. Let us also bear in mind--and this is very important--that all these members of the council were democratically and freely chosen. Not one member was chosen because of any particular political allegiance. Only personal achievements, moral qualities, and devotion to the community to which they belong were taken into consideration. In the same way each member of the National Council of Development was chosen in a series of selections, beginning at the lowest level of society. Each member had to go through a similar process of selection between the village and national level.

Don't misunderstand me! In fact we can say without risk of error that we most assuredly have here a council which is representative of the Nigerien nation from every point of view and whose legitimacy in terms of the will of the people has been clearly expressed. Moreover, Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, our chief of state, himself said the following about the national council: "What

a beautiful example to see the same institution bring together at the same time the employer and the employee, the boss and his subordinate, the authorities and the citizens.

What a good image such a council provides us with, where the citizen from Bankilare and the citizen from Koussottori, the citizen from Bana alongside the citizen from Timia, where the citizen from Anzourou and the one from Bornou all look in the same direction, and think about and debate national questions.

Speaking on Wednesday [3 August] to the members of the National Council of Development, President Kountche strongly emphasized to them that they are the guarantors of our national unity, of the security of the country, and of its harmonious development. They are the guarantors of our policy of decentralization. He added: "The long term objective consists in raising the region to the rank of a real political, economic and administrative entity. Full powers will be given the regional councils to deal with all problems faced by their respective regions."

Expressing his pleasure over the establishment of the National Council of Development, the chief of state indicated that such a development is the result of a process of profound changes which finally ended in the installation of a new economic and social order within the nation. This unchanging aspect of the history of humanity reflects the evolutionary character of the development society. However, President Kountche pointed out that the National Council of Development should be considered a transitional organization. Thus, he said, during this period of transition the members of the council should translate into reality the ideal of the development society, which all of our compatriots aspire to.

However, meanwhile the members of the National Council of Development have been given an important mission by President Kountche: preparing a new constitution. This constitution will be our political credo. It will determine clearly and without ambiguity the role of each citizen in Nigerien society. It should have the juridical support of a national program, complete and coherent, which will have the function of supporting the actions of the state and of the government and of involving the people before it involves the nation. This also means that such a constitution should take sufficiently into account all the evils and calamities, as well as the contradictions and problems which could seriously attack our social equilibrium. And finally, to be complete, this inventory which will be prepared by the National Council of Development should be accompanied by a program of action likely to lead to the resolution of these problems.

It will be seen that such a task is broad and complex because of the fact that it will depend on the condition of the entire nation. Certainly, the task as it has been defined will above all be the work of the council members at the national level. However, we must convince ourselves that this effort will be the fruit of a national consensus on the future of the country. All of the discussions will be held from the foundations of society to its apex, that is, from the hamlet level through the village or tribe, the canton, the district, and the department, ending up at the highest level, the nation. That means that each Nigerien will have his opportunity to speak on every subject concerning

the future of the nation. In the same way each of us must be convinced that the advice which he presents on this or that question will be taken into account, thanks precisely to the different institutions set in place for this purpose.

In a meeting with the members of the National Council of Development Oumarou Mamane, the president of the council, emphasized that the task awaiting them will not be an easy one because, he said, the work we will have to do will determine the future of our country. The same effort must be asked of Every Nigerien worthy of the name in the establishment of the development society. This participation in the national development effort, which above all is considered an active one, must be voluntary, in the absence of which it will only be a caricature. If this is not the case, this effort will always lack the enthusiasm essential to the development of the country.

Now, that it not what we want at the present time. What we are calling for fervently and until a new constitution has been prepared is for all of us to carry on our daily efforts at all levels of society which need to be completed in the framework of national development.

Let us recall for the time being that the development society, whose two pillars are the cooperatives and the Samariya, involves a program of action whose philosophy concerns each component of society. It involves an experiment in the progressive demonstration of power. And its pivot will be the regional council. It is at this stage that all problems facing local governments should be resolved in the future. In this way the people will be able to prove their intrinsic, analytical power to conceive of, in their wisdom, solutions to problems in conformity with the interests of local and national society.

All of this amkes it possible for us to understand fully that the regional council of development will become in this way a real tool of decentralization, making the people responsible for their own affairs. On the face of things one could ask what else one could hope for, since in this way nothing will be done at the regional level if it does not have the agreement of the people concerned and if it does not reflect their view of their collective welfare. In the same way no development activity will be undertaken without the participation of the people who will be the real beneficiaries of such activity.

After this important step has been taken in our march toward the establishment of a development society, it is now time to get busy. We should commit ourselves to work together to defend with the same enthusiasm and courage the higher interests of the nation. This commitment should also lead us to reflect on the problems of the nation and to define in human, realistic and responsible terms the economic and social development program which we want to see implemented to improve the lot of all Nigeriens on a continuing basis. Pay no attention to the critics. We are certainly on the right path.

5170

CSO: 3419/1154

PRESIDENT DISCIPLINES TWO OFFICERS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Aug 83 p 21

[Article: "Niger--Two Senior Officers Punished by President Kountche"]

[Text] Two important military personalities of Niger, including Squadron Chief Boulama Manga, former member of the Supreme Military Council (the CMS, in power since April 1974), were recently "discharged as a disciplinary measure," it is indicated in a recent issue of the JOURNAL OFFICIEL of the Republic of Niger.

The other senior officer punished by a decree of General Seyni Kountche, president of the CMS, chief of state and minister of national defense, is Lieutenant Colonel Adamou Harouna, 44, prefect of the department of Niamey from August 1981 to February 1983, at which time he was suddenly replaced by another senior officer. Since 1975, he had been, successively, prefect of the departments of Dosso, Tahoua and Maradi. The reasons for his punishment have not been made public.

Mr Boulama Manga, 43, had been commander of the National Gendarmerie before taking part, on 15 April 1974, in the coup d'etat that toppled the regime of President Diori Hamani and appearing on the list of the 13 members of the CMS who had just taken power. He was the new military regime's first minister of economic affairs, and then, successively, minister of health, rural development, youth, sports and culture. According to well-informed sources, he had been arrested in June 1980 for having refused the post of prefect of Tahoua, to which he had just been named by President Kountche.

11267

CSO: 3419/1164

REPORTAGE ON RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Reportage by Elie Hoarau; Discussion

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 18 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by L.B.: "The Next Six Months Will Be Decisive for the Future of the Reunion Islands"]

[Text] The crisis will not wait. Now is the time to provide the political and financial means for creating the conditions for an economic revival in the region, beginning in the first part of 1984. We are faced with a potential social explosion.

The CP Central Committee met from Saturday afternoon until very late at night to examine the evolution of the situation in the Reunion Islands within the international context, and to determine what the communists should do in this situation. The Central Committee decided on a program of tasks in different areas to deal with upcoming political and financial deadlines (organization of the party, and [the newspaper] TMOIGNAGES. However, most of the introductory report presented by comrade, Elie Hoarau, and the discussion, concerned the real transition we are experiencing now in the Reunion Islands.

The Reunion Communist Party (RCP) believes it cannot ignore the fact that the international crisis and its repercussions will make themselves felt for several years to come, in France and even more so in the Reunion Islands. The RCP feels it must also take into account the already grave situation in the Reunion Islands and the inevitable rapid aggravation of this situation if adequate measures are not taken. This is why the next 6 months will be crucial.

If we hope to create the conditions for an economic revival starting in the first part of 1984--and it must be done at all cost--the government must immediately provide the region with the political and financial means necessary for recovery as soon as possible. The success of these means essentially requires solidarity on the part of the Reunion Islands citizens. It is impossible to neglect this solidarity if we desire real change. We must thoroughly convince everyone of this.

Indeed, it is essential to see that the situation has never been so grave and disquieting for the future. No one can deny it. All of the structures placed into action for the past 20 years by the right are still present. These structures have kept the Reunion Islands in a state of underdevelopment. All

of the factors blocking development are still present. This means we are faced with a potential social explosion. This explosion will be unavoidable if there are no fundamental changes.

We will be passing up a historic opportunity if we do not exploit all the financial and influential means which the pending reforms can make available to us, in order to immediately correct the situation. We must mobilize all available means for development. If we miss this current opportunity, in other words, during the preparation of the 1984 budget, the situation can only get worse, even to the point of becoming explosive. So what is meant by "mobilizing all available resources"? It certainly entails employing the financial means made possible by national solidarity. In other words, we must shift government spending in the Reunion Islands from the most prosperous sectors to the productive forces, the agents of development.

A Necessary and Responsible Solution

All of the citizens of the Reunion Islands should be aware that this is an absolutely necessary solution and that this is also a question of responsibility. Actually, only two possibilities exist: either we apply the principle of solidarity very quickly, without stalling, in order to initiate the recovery beginning in the first part of 1984; or, we fail to apply this principle and we head towards the destruction of the fragile and superficial equilibrium in the present Reunion Islands society. There is no other alternative. There is no third way.

Those who believe the present situation can last much longer are totally wrong. They fail to see that the currently existing appearance of equilibrium is due only to the silence of the current system's victims. However, can we really expect that these victims will remain silent with their arms folded, while certain individuals struggle to maintain high incomes.

Thus, there are no other alternatives: either we adhere to the principle of solidarity among our citizens, in order to develop the nation, or we will head toward serious social turmoil. The Reunion Islands PC Central Committee sees an urgent need to create a huge, nationwide movement in support of internal solidarity. Everything will depend on what happens during the next 6 months.

CP Support for TEMOIGNAGES Newspaper

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 20 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The CP Central Committee declared that the deadlines for quotas for the "TEMOIGNAGES 83" festival support coupons, for collection of money due from current subscribers, and for new subscriptions must be met.

One of the topics the RCP Central Committee dealt with last Saturday was the situation of the TEMOIGNAGES newspaper. The Central Committee also made a certain number of decisions to enable this newspaper to play its role fully in providing our fellow citizens with the news and in fighting for real

change in the Reunion Islands. Along these lines, the CP Central Committee decided to follow the schedule closely in three specific areas: the distribution of stamped support coupons for the "TEMOIGNAGES 83" festival, the collection of money due from subscribers, and continued efforts to get new subscribers. The Central Committee noted the positive results already achieved in these three areas. However, it placed special emphasis on the need for certain units, which are seriously behind schedule, to catch up. These delays are very detrimental to the TEMOIGNAGES newspaper and to the party.

Thus, the members of the Central Committee are encouraged to quickly disseminate this information given to them last Saturday to all of the party units. In addition, Central Committee members must immediately make arrangements to meet the following fixed objectives:

1. Achievement of at least 20 percent of quotas for stamped support coupons by the end of this month, or in other words, in the next 11 days.
2. Elimination of delays in collection of money due from current subscribers and from sales of the Saturday edition.
3. Intensification of the campaign to obtain new subscribers to TEMOIGNAGES and a maximum effort by each unit to achieve its individual quota.

With respect to these three areas, the members of the Central Committee are well aware of the work to accomplish and, moreover, of the necessity to collect delayed payments. We encourage them once again to disseminate this information throughout the party, so that all male and female active party members can immediately set themselves to this important task. In this respect, our party is also at a turning point.

12420

CSO: 3419/1135

APPEAL TO INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR EMERGENCY FOOD AID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Marie-Louise Benga]

[Excerpt] Fifty-five thousand tons of grain for the people and 33,000 tons of animal feed--these are the quantities of foodstuffs without which the rural sector cannot survive the next 3 months.

The situation is serious, and an appeal for emergency aid has been issued to the international community. The authorities will need about 6 billion CFA francs in order to effect a temporary check on the first consequences of the drought which has plagued our country this year.

It was Minister of Rural Development Bator Diop who issued the appeal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a meeting attended by various international bodies (UNDP [UN Development Program], FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], EEC).

A gloomy picture of the situation prevailing in the rural sector was presented by Mr Diop and his chief collaborators.

Rainfall is insufficient throughout the country. The average precipitation has been less than 110 millimeters in the most fortunate regions, while at some localities such as Dakar, Louga and Podor, it has barely reached 10 millimeters. Thus the whole of the northern part of the country is a disaster zone. Even if the rainfall cycle were reestablished, the situation would not be normalized. The rainfall is, however, more regular and abundant in the southern zone, and the crops could be 80 percent recovered if the rainfall regime did not alter at all. Generally speaking, the situation there is better.

Crop Storage

In all, on the national level, grain production suffered a drop of 470,000 tons. This year, production is expected to reach 530,000 tons, but only if rain continues to fall regularly in the south and normal precipitation is resumed in the north. Now the average grain production with a proper winter fodder season comes to about a million tons, about 45 percent of it in the northern zone and 55 percent in the south. A total of 10,000 tons of grain has already been distributed in the country as a whole. It is now necessary to find 50,000 more tons immediately in order to enable the people to get through the crop storage period.

The livestock, for its part, is no better off. In fact, the greater part of the Senegalese livestock herd is found in the Fleuve, Louga and Diourbel regions, all of which have been particularly affected by the lack of rainfall. And the drought which has developed has decimated a good part of the herd. For example, 160,000 cattle and 150,000 sheep and goats have died in these recent months. And 1,200,000 head are threatened currently. It is necessary to take action as speedily as possible. Rejected grains have been distributed for the feeding of livestock free of charge, and 4,000 tons of oil cake have been made available to livestock breeders at 15 francs per kilogram. However, the most difficult period for the world sector as a whole will be the next 50 days.

Emergency measures have been undertaken by the authorities in this connection. All of the foodstuffs distributed to the population will be free for the time being. This is readily explained if we realize that the purchasing power of the peasant during these periods is practically nil.

Participation

Symbolic participation of the peasants in feeding livestock, where oil cake is concerned, was requested in order to avoid a rush on the part of those not raising animals. In addition, a balance must be effected. All of the production of the SENAL has been diverted from the usual distribution outlets and made available to the livestock breeders so that they can nourish their animals fully. Mr Bertin Bornha, the permanent representative of the UNDP in Dakar, requested:

--a visit by representatives of the various international bodies to the worst catastrophe sites, so that they can better assess the situation;

--a survey giving a precise assessment of needs for submission to these representatives prior to their visit; and

--the holding of a meeting immediately after their visit, in order to take all the steps necessary to be able to provide aid to the rural sector in the shortest possible time.

Some individuals have urged that the Arab countries participate in this appeal. This suggestion was particularly warmly welcomed, since these countries always respond favorably to this type of solicitation.

Minister Bator Diop took all of these suggestions into account. However, he made a point of drawing the attention of donors to the need for installment aid spreading over 15 months. In fact, apart from the three emergency months, it will be necessary to deal with a minimum of 12 more months of consequences of the almost nonexistent rainfall this year.

5157

CSO: 3419/1156

RESULTS OF NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION'S SESSION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] President Abdou Diouf, the chief of state, presided at the first 1983 session of the National Energy Commission yesterday morning, in the conference hall of the Secretariat General of the Presidency of the Republic. This commission has the basic task of submitting to the government the essential elements for a definition of a general energy policy, and overseeing the implementation of the government directives in this important sector.

The minister of state, the secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, a number of ministers and other high officials attended the session.

The minister of industrial development and crafts, the foreman, submitted a statement on this occasion assessing the execution of the energy redeployment project (RENES) and proposing a consistent program for greater mastery of timber consumption and reduction of the oil bill.

The report by the minister was the subject of extensive and fruitful debate.

The chief of state approved the recommendations set forth by the minister of industrial development and crafts, as a whole, and confirmed that it is the goal of the government to replace imported oil products by domestic or sub-regional resources to the extent of 50 percent by 1990.

With this in view, the president of the republic entrusted to the minister of industrial development and crafts the drafting and implementation of the energy policy thus defined, working in coordination with the other ministries and bodies involved, in particular the National Energy Commission.

On the subject of the execution of the energy policy by 1990, more particularly, the chief of state gave instructions calling for the determination, as soon as possible, of the percentages of energy consumption which will be accounted for respectively by the use of peat, electricity from water resources, imported charcoal and, at some future date, domestic oil.

To this end, the president of the republic gave the minister of industrial development and crafts specific directives designed to ensure, on the one hand, the submission of the conclusions of the feasibility studies on the production of electricity from peat by December 1983, and on the other hand, the outlining of a program for importing charcoal.

Along the same line of thought, the president of the republic gave the minister of water resources instructions to embark upon all activities, working with the minister of industrial development and crafts, within the framework of the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization], and collaborating closely with Senegal's partners, leading to an agreement on the principle of building a hydroelectric plant near Manantali.

With a view to consistency and efficiency, the minister of industrial development and crafts will coordinate the complex of these projects such as to submit one or several options in 1984 designed to optimize the results in terms of quantities and cost, and also to propose financing means.

In conclusion, the chief of state gave all of the ministers and bodies involved instructions to put every resource to work in concerted and consistent fashion, to ensure that all aspects of our energy policy are mastered, so that the goals Senegal has set for itself can be achieved within the prescribed periods.

5157
3419/1156

NEED FOR SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT'S AUSTERITY MEASURES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20-21 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial by Bara Diouf: "Obligatory Route..."]

[Text] These measures were awaited for so long that the world is going through an economic crisis unprecedented in its history! We had also been on the lookout for them since the oil bill went from CFAF 5 billion to 55 billion of the same francs! They were dreaded especially when the dollar, in turn, set about imposing its law, reaching the ceiling of 400 francs.

Tough, even Draconian, these measures made public yesterday by President Abdou Diouf in an address broadcast on radio and television, were therefore expected. The only surprise was their scope and the speed of their implementation. The solemn and unaccustomed tone adopted by the chief of state in addressing the nation and telling it of the decisions he had just taken prove both their importance and the breadth of the popular support that they postulate.

Indeed, it is no small matter to raise the price of staple foodstuffs such as rice, sugar and oil in Senegal. When one realizes the size of the place they hold in the average consumer's family budget, one perceives the seriousness of the financial situation that underlay it and the courage that the chief of state needed in order to subject his fellow countrymen to such sacrifices. The direct dialogue with the populations who elected him and who place their confidence in him, the intimacy of the small screen that penetrates into each household and the tone of confidence used in communicating the message will largely have made it possible to convince the reticent and win the adherence of the sceptical. But what will have operated in this moment of truth is mainly the civic sense of the Senegalese, their spirit of sacrifice, their ability to understand the language of truth, as tough as it may be, when it is spoken to them.

For everything in this matter reduces to a very simple problem: the problem of truth with ourselves, with the world in which we live, with our environment. Let us dare to recognize this! Senegal has been living beyond its means for too long. And by Senegalese we mean the citizens, of course, but also the state. Could the country continue to indulge in the ease of consumption that is too broadly subsidized? Does the state have the means for a policy of systematic support of a parapublic sector in the red? Could the government per-

sist in encouraging the Senegalese to live beyond their means, to consume what they do not produce.

This, as it has been posed, is the problem of Senegal as a nation that the chief of state submits for our reflection--spiritually first of all, through realization of the moral posture of a Senegal that is honest with itself, where free citizens live in all justice and in all equity from the fruit of their efforts, from their labor, from their ability to conceive of the solutions to the problems of their time. Only such a Senegal, founded on virtue, where spirit of sacrifice and sense of state are not empty words, can guarantee our complete development in democracy and in liberty.

But in order to do this, full awareness of the currents of this country, of the exigencies of their era and their time, is necessary, as someone else would say. Nowhere has development been a miracle or a gift from heaven. Work, spirit of sacrifice, constancy in effort and creative imagination are the prices of success and progress. In these times that are so tough for everyone, so uncertain for many, our survival necessitates a number of sacrifices that constitute the obligatory route for everyone.

For if, out of egotism or blindness, we were to delay in taking the measures urged by the president of the republic, in a few months we would be speaking of something other than of Senegal as an independent and sovereign nation. The failure of the state would then have quickly caused the failure of all the other sectors of production, dragging the country down into unemployment, poverty, loss of national personality and the collapse of its most legitimate ambitions.

It is in order to prevent, or to remedy, that, in the face of history and in the face of his responsibilities, Abdou Diouf, chief of state, calls on us once again to place our confidence in him, to support him and to help him help us. This language, which is the language of the courageous, is also that of reason. It recalls Churchill's promises to his countrymen in the moments of despair: that blood and tears that only great peoples can pour out and that are the price of greatness and of ultimate victory.

11267

CSO: 3419/1164

NATION REPORTEDLY UNLIBERATED FROM IMPERIALIST DOMINATION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 35, Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "What National Unity?"]

[Text] The Senegalese will definitely have to resign themselves to the knowledge that the place in which the political and economic decisions which structure our national life are drafted is situated abroad.

In November 1980, the Senegalese people learned from the pen of P. Biarnes, the Dakar correspondent of the newspaper LE MONDE, that President Senghor would soon leave the post he had held for 20 years.

A replay of the scenario in July of 1983. This same Biarnes, in the Wednesday, 20 July issue of LE MONDE, "opened fire" on Abdou Diouf and suggested that he should talk with the opposition in order to deal with his isolation and to block the "savage strikes" which have become numerous and violent.

Curiously, less than a week later, Abdou Diouf met with representatives of the international press and said he was "prepared to meet the opposition leaders" with a view to a national consensus and "the broadest possible rally of the active forces in the country, in order to build a society of justice and liberty."

And as if by magic, 48 hours later Abdoulaye Wadde, the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] leader who distinguished himself just after the February 1983 elections by hysterical verbal extremism, said in an interview granted to the France Presse Agency (AFP) that he supports the "appeal" of Abdou Diouf.

Pursuing the same track, the PDS decided to launch a slogan: urging a boycott of the "national" assembly by the eight deputies the neocolonial regimes so generously allowed it at the conclusion of the outrageously manipulated 27 February elections.

Thus the liberal bourgeois in the PDS and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie in power engaged in "dialogue" through the intervening foreign press, to establish the foundations for an understanding being sought in the name of the Senegalese.

This round of good turns cannot, unfortunately, camouflage the reality. The PS [Socialist Party] and the PDS have been negotiating for a long time, and

In all this one can glimpse the discreet hand of the imperialists, concerned about the extreme deterioration of the Senegalese economy, putting their own interests in our country to a harsh test.

The political course introduced by the February 1983 elections certainly upset the initial plans and disturbed the political programs. "The first reactions from the opposition were deceptive, and led to a political crystallization," Abdou Diouf has noted.

But the impasse and the difficulties in pursuing the neocolonial reorganization are still more perceptible in the economic and social sectors. The economic and financial crisis has been dangerously aggravated, as the BM [World Bank] experts confirmed in their confidential report.

Didn't Bira Diouf (the editorial writer for the daily newspaper LE SOLEIL), just like P. Biarnes, emphasize the unpopular steps which will be implemented to "correct" the situation?

One can already see how the wind is blowing if we realize that the World Bank has decided to postpone the second financing segment and that it is demanding a Draconian increase for basic products (rice, sugar, oil, fuel, etc.).

Moreover, the violent workers struggles in the period (termed "savage" because they were carried out without the sanitary cordon of the trade unionist bigwigs) clearly show that the working people will no longer allow a second Structural Adjustment Plan (PAS) to be imposed upon them, making them support the full weight of the crisis.

In brief, Abdou Diouf has appealed to the opposition under the double constraint of hardening popular resistance to his ruinous policy and the demand by imperialist circles for political stability.

Does he want the opposition to share with him the responsibilities of the crisis for which the so-called "Socialist" Party and its government are entirely to blame?

In trying to win the opposition over to his side, is he seeking to muzzle it in order to implement the antisocial IMF plan?

Is he perhaps so weakened within his own party as to need to seek an alliance?

The various opposition groups should examine this very closely.

National unity is surely an imperative if this entails unity of all the patriotic forces for national liberation and social emancipation.

There is, however, a reality which cannot be concealed: the Senegalese nation has not yet been liberated from imperialist domination. Senegal remains a dependent country. The Senegalese nation is not a homogeneous entity. It is divided into social classes which are struggling for divergent social goals.

Thus any appeal, if it is to be credible, must be situated in relation to the chief issues of the moment.

Around what class should the nation rally?

To the support of what political program is the nation being summoned?

What challenges are really facing it today?

Without providing precise answers to these questions, any appeal for national unity is nothing but wishful thinking.

As to the communists in our country, armed with Marxism, Leninism, and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, they have already taken the side of the workers class and the working people.

This option remains.

5157

CSO: 3419/1156

COMMUNIQUE OF FRONT FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST ACTION

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 5-7 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] In view of the serious situation that our country is going through, we the LCT [Communist Workers League], the MDP [People's Democratic Movement], the PAI [African Independence Party] and the PPS [Senegalese People's Party] have decided to establish "Suxxali Reew Mi" (Front for Anti-Imperialist Action of Senegal).

In taking this decision, we are beginning to implement the commitments entered into jointly by the Senegalese opposition parties on the occasion of the historic rallies of 7 and 19 March, following the electoral coup d'etat of 27 February 1983.

Our Front has been established in order to fight to put an end to the PS [Socialist Party] regime and to foreign domination, for the organization of free and democratic elections, for the election of a sovereign National Assembly and of a government responsible to that Assembly and charged to carry out a new policy of breaking the imperialist and neocolonialist domination, for fulfillment of the demands of the working masses.

Suxxali Reew Mi is directed by a People's National Council (CNP) organized on the basis of parity. The CNP is presided over by the president of the Front, who is the chief of the Front, its spokesman and its standard-bearer.

Comrade Mamadou Dia has been unanimously elected president of the Front....

As the basis of discussion for its charter, the Front has adopted the former program of the COSU [Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition], which had the indisputable merit of having been signed by six formations in the patriotic opposition of the time....

Suxxali Reew Mi, as its name indicates, would respond positively to any appeal going in the direction of the good of the Senegalese. In the same way it says no, and will say no, when the only thing involved is to strengthen the bureaucracy and neocolonialism to the detriment of the Senegalese masses.

This is the reason for its current "no." which is firm and all the more resolute in that it is reflective and deliberate.

Suxxali Reew Mi will give a fuller explanation of itself in a press conference in due time.

Dakar, 5 August 1983

Note: The Front's headquarters is at No 29 (villa) in Bopp Dakar.

11267

CSO. 3419/1164

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 83 p 17

[Text] South Africa recorded a favourable trade balance of R3 535,9-million for the first seven months of this year, according to preliminary statistics released in Pretoria yesterday by the Office of the Commissioner for Customs and Excise.

Exports for the first seven months totalled \$12 073,1-million, compared with R10 478,7-million for the corresponding period last year.

The country's total import figure for the first seven months of this year stood at R8 537,2-million, compared with R11 283,2-million for the same period last year.

The figures were adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the country's balance of payments.

A breakdown of the figures shows that Europe was the major importer of South African goods during the first seven months of this year. Exports to the continent totalled R3 423-million.

This was followed by Asia, which imported goods totalling R1 470,9-million from the Republic. Exports to the US fetched R1 132,1-million and exports to Africa and Oceania realised R480,8-million and R59,8-million respectively.

Exports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments amounted in total to R5 491-million, and ships' and aircraft stores totalled R15,5-million.

Europe also remained the largest supplier of goods to South Africa for the first seven months of this year, with the figure topping R3 615,2-million.

South Africa reported goods worth R1 645,7-million, and imports from Asia totalled R1 351,1-million.

Imports from Africa and Oceania mounted to R140,2-million and R100,1-million respectively.

Imports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments amounted to R1 684,9-million.--Sapa.

NP DRIVE FOR REFERENDUM VOTE IN NATAL UNDERWAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 83 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — The National Party is to embark on a massive campaign to woo the voters of Natal, regarded as vital, to vote "Yes" in the referendum on November 2.

The party regards Natal voters as being the deciding factor as to whether the government will gain a majority in the referendum.

A pointer to the vital issue of the Natal vote is that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and at least four other Cabinet Ministers, will speak at the provincial congress of the party in the province on the eve of the referendum on October 28 and 29.

Last week and this week, Mr Renier Schoeman, secretary of the party in Natal, held urgent talks in Cape Town with many senior ministers about the prospects of a "Yes" vote.

Many NP branch chairmen in the province told The Citizen yesterday that only PFP supporters in the province would be urged to vote "Yes".

The anxiety about Natal was revealed recently

when Dr Lapa Munnik, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, addressed a closed session of the NP Umhlanga branch and said frankly that Natal voters held the key to the referendum.

He said the Government believed that the conservative English-speaking South African would vote "Yes" in the referendum despite party affiliation.

He believed that many in the province, who, on the surface, supported Dr

Fred van Zyl Slabbert, would, nevertheless, give a "Yes" vote in the referendum.

Certain

Although the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, had not yet given a clear indication which way members of his party should vote, it is almost certain that all NRP supporters in the coastal branch of the party and the Natal midlands, will certainly vote "Yes".

A National Party worry in the referendum is the backlash of the Conservative Party in the northern districts of Natal and in Zululand, where the party has a strong following.

The CP is strongest in areas like Vryheid, Newcastle and Dundee and in Zululand where many farmers have openly rejected the government's constitutional proposals.

The NP Natal campaign will try to woo the middle-class English-speaking person in the urban areas of Durban and Pietermaritzburg to record a "Yes" vote.

The Citizen carried out a survey among Natal's English-speaking business establishments in the last three weeks and it has shown that at least 70 percent will give the nod to the government's Constitutional Bill.

9201

CSO: 3400/1830

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SWAPO CASUALTY FIGURES--Windhoek. -- Security forces in South West Africa have killed 7,894 Swapo insurgents during the organisation's 17 years of bush fighting which began in 1966, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday. The number of Swapo fighters killed last year totalled 1,268. This year, security forces had shot and killed 663 insurgents up to August 23, the SWATF spokesman said. The statistics were supplied on request. From the beginning of last year to the end of July this year, 232 civilians died in the operational area in northern SWA. Of the 141 civilian deaths last year, 44 died in landmine blasts while 70 were killed by Swapo terrorists. A total of 171 civilians were abducted in 1982. Of the 91 civilian deaths year, 15 were caused by landmine blasts and 45 were killed by Swapo terrorists.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 83 p 3]

ID BOOKS--Voters not in possession of identity books have been requested to apply for them now -- and not to wait until the end of September. A Department of Internal Affairs spokesman told The Citizen his department would be able to process applications in time for the referendum on November 2, if they were received before the end of September. But he warned that, if voters waited till the end of September before applying for identity documents, it would cause chaos. Voters will qualify to vote in the referendum only if they are in possession of identity books and early indications are that about 100,000 voters still do not have them. "Since the appeal has been made for people to get identity books for the referendum, employees of all sections of the Department have worked overtime. But we have not received a good response from the voters," Mr Charles Theron of the Liaison section of the department said yesterday. "People always wait until the end before they apply for their identity documents. They must apply now, not at the end of September because that will cause chaos," Mr Theron said. Mr Theron also appealed to voters to complete the application forms correctly. "The forms must be complete, and names must be legible," he said. Applications must be accompanied by two recent black and white passportsize photographs of the applicant, properly certified on the back that they are of the applicant. "If voters have lost their identity books, a R2 revenue stamp must be attached to the application form for a re-issue," he said. Applicants must staple their photographs to their forms to prevent any confusion. The forms are obtainable at all regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs or magistrate's offices. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 83 p 8]

9201

CSO: 3400/1830

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES WAGE, PRICE INCREASES

MB030750 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] People earning 300 dollars or less per month are to get pay increases of 5 to 10 dollars to cover the price increase in certain commodities announced by the government yesterday. The increases in prices of roller meal, bread, milk, beef, oil and fats were announced by the minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai. These and the compensatory pay increases apply to workers in both the private and public sectors and are effective from the beginning of this month. The monthly pay increase of 5 dollars is for workers in the agricultural, mining, and domestic sectors, while workers in other sectors will get 10 dollars.

Announcing the new figures, the minister said the lower award for the workers in agriculture, mining and domestic service has been caused by the depressed state of these sectors. Comrade Kangai said the economy cannot support a general increase in wages and salaries, but the situation will continue to be monitored with a view to a full salary increase next year.

The new maximum retail prices for roller meal, bread and milk are as follows: roller meal--5 kg 1.06 dollars, 10 kg 2.10 dollars, 20 kg 4.15 dollars, 50 kg 10 dollars; bread--large white 35 cents, large brown 33 cents, small white 17 cents, small brown 16 cents; milk, 600 milliliters whole milk 24 cents, 300 milliliters 12 cents.

CSO: 3400/1852

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH SCORES REMARKS BY BRITAIN'S FRANCIS PYM

MB051423 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the most endearing aspects of British politics is the ability of its practitioners to see only that which they wish to see. Such a man was the former foreign secretary Mr Francis Pym who, to the credit of Mrs Thatcher, was driven from office by the iron lady. Mr Pym gave an interview to a British newspaper some time ago that had many things to say about Zimbabwe, most of them untrue.

It has been said that politics is the art of compromise. However, when that compromise is made with the truth, then someone must speak up. Radio Truth has gone to great lengths on more than one occasion to point out that violence is endemic to the entire country of Zimbabwe, not just Matabeleland.

As proof of this we offer the recent murder of the Brook family at Glendale, not very far from Harare and very definitely not in Matabeleland. But if you read your newspaper carefully, you will find that the perpetrators of the crime are not regarded as dissidents in Mashonaland, but criminals, killers, thieves, or what have you. If the same event had occurred in Matabeleland, the Harare regime would have screamed to the world that it was yet another depredation by ZAPU or ZIPRA dissidents.

Apparently the former British foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, in keeping with a lot of other politicians in his country, is only too happy to compromise on the question of dissidents. For one thing, he feels that only in Matabeleland is there unrest, and that the rest of the country is, and we quote--in a condition of absolute normality--unquote. The lengthy article about Mr Pym's thoughts appeared in the London TELEGRAPH newspaper of 25 April, a time when Britain was about to enter a general election and did not want any embarrassments. In his interview Mr Pym even goes so far as to lay much of the blame for the ZANU-PF-ZAPU split at the feet of Mr Nkomo, saying that he regretted Nkomo's decision not to accept the state presidency. Mr Pym knows as well as anyone that the status of the presidency in Zimbabwe is that of a figurehead, since the country has an executive prime minister, and Nkomo did not want to be just a figurehead.

Turning to other matters, Mr Pym said that the British military training team in Zimbabwe was there to help create a unified and efficient army. Mr Pym said that there was absolutely no question of any of the British troops acting in an operational role. We would appreciate Mr Pym's definition of unity within the Zimbabwe National Army in light of the fact that we have the 5th and 6th brigades in the militia being trained, not by the British, but by North Koreans. How can any army be unified when one part of it has received different training from another, receives much higher pay, and is the military wing of a political party rather than a truly national force? As to British troops being forbidden to act in an operational role, it was a member of the British training team who opened hostilities in (Entambane) 18 months ago by firing the first shot from an armored car into a group of Batabels.

In answer to a question on the economic situation in Zimbabwe, Mr Pym said he thought Zimbabwe was doing well. We quote again--in the first 2 years of independence, they have made remarkable progress with their economy--unquote. Mr Pym then goes to great lengths to tell how the drought and the recession have taken their toll in the third year of independence, but are not Zimbabwe's fault. Here Mr Pym not only compromises the truth, he comes right out and shunts it into a corner with a baseball bat. Zimbabwe, or Rhodesia as it was, endured many droughts before in its long history. It also survived the Great Depression of the 1930's and two world wars, as well as the bush war, all without crashing to its knees, begging bowl held piteously forth. Zimbabwe in its third year of independence is already on its knees, and the financial curve is plummeting. Even Mr Pym must be aware that in March this year, Zimbabwe's foreign currency reserves had run out and that what is coming in is already spoken for.

This is what comes of nationalization, enforced wage increases, fixed prices for commodities, muddleheaded promises, and the destruction of commercial farms and scientific socialism. It should do Mr Pym's conservative heart good to see demonstrated so dramatically the all pervading failure of the political philosophy of socialism. But it will not. Socialism in Britain, particularly during an election campaign, is the great boogie. Socialism in Africa is fine, so long as you personally do not have to live with it. And if Mr Pym still wants to know where the money is going in Zimbabwe, let him ponder the fact that Zimbabwe has 33 ministries in a country of less than 8 million people: one ministry for every 240,000 people. Britain has 22 ministries in a country of 45 million, or one ministry to every 2.45 million people. Zimbabwe has a standing army of 55,000 men; one soldier for every 145 Zimbabweans in a country that is supposed to be in a condition of absolute normality, according to Mr Pym. Britain, which has to maintain a large part of its forces on a war footing because of its NATO commitment, has a standing army of 169,000 men. This represents one soldier for every 320 people.

Despite grandiose socialist flops, every so often when the Labor Party wins an election, Britain remains firmly inside the free enterprise system, and from this earns her foreign currency. Zimbabwe is abandoning free enterprise for repressive socialism and is manufacturing and exporting less and less as more companies are forced to the wall. There is more, but we will not bore you with it since it is more of the same litany of evasions and half truths. And the point of our commentary has been made for us anyway.

But there is another point arising out of Mr Pym's interview and the figures we quoted you from ministries and armed forces. The point is that Zimbabwe might have nearly 8 million people, but it only enjoys 70,000 registered taxpayers. Mr Pym may not agree, but Radio Truth for one is inclined to the belief that such statistics are a recipe for disaster. Zimbabwe's huge state structure, perhaps monolithic would be a better word, is balanced precariously upon the shoulders of 70,000 people, and there is no compromising with figures such as those, Mr Pym.

With the abysmal crash of Nigeria, Britain has lost her biggest market in Africa. It is obvious Britain hoped that Zimbabwe would replace Nigeria as a market of worth, but to continue to believe so is outright folly. For Mr Pym to try to pretend otherwise is sheer lunacy or political chicanery of the lowest type. Zimbabwe is in decline, the country cannot afford to continue payment of the monthly bonus to former guerrillas, and these men are now joining the flooded ranks of the unemployed.

But, Mr Pym, that is what socialism is all about, is it not? And it is this form of socialism you oppose in your role as a conservative party politician. But perhaps you chose to fight it on the wrong ground. British socialism is as muddled as any of the other socialisms of Western Europe and has made more than its share of mistakes. But Europe can afford the fumbblings of socialist governments every now and then. Such governments afford their people the opportunity to refresh their memories once every decade or so before they return gladly to the sanity of more conservative forms of government.

Africa has never enjoyed this chance and probably never will. Mr Pym can compromise all he likes in Britain, but there are few if any compromises for the people of Africa.

CSO: 3400/1852

ZIMBABWE

HARARE PAPER ON DE CUELLAR VISIT, NAMIBIA

MB201447 Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Namibia Talks"]

[Text] United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar's current tour of South Africa to discuss the question of Namibia with the racist republic's officials is an indication of how seriously the world body views the situation.

Dr Perez de Cuellar is the first UN chief to visit South Africa in more than ten years. It may not be quite coincidental that he is doing so on the eve of Namibia Day, tomorrow, when the people of that occupied territory will be celebrating 17 years of the armed struggle.

That struggle is nearing a bloody conclusion which should, one way or the other, involve the region as a whole. And the United Nations, unlike the ruling class in South Africa, appreciates the situation, hence the mountain going to Muhammad.

Dr Perez de Cuellar's persuasive language in his negotiations with the racist regime's ministers makes the situation no less explosive. If anything it should be an indication of the sobriety with which the question must be tackled.

Of course, Dr Perez de Cuellar will be faced by the same South African demand for a withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola first before considering solutions to the Namibian problem.

The catch is that neither South Africa nor the United States, which supports them on that point, have ever made an undertaking that Namibia will be made free the moment the Cubans leave Angola.

The chicken and egg argument has brought a complete stalemate to the otherwise easy problem. Namibia was occupied long before the Cubans came to Angola. And the Cubans came to Angola only after that country was invaded by South Africa.

But the Boers are not blessed with such simple reasoning. Their stupidity will, unfortunately, lead us all into an unwanted and unwarranted war.

CSO: 3400/1852

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH ON HARARE'S, LUSAKA'S TIES WITH RSA

MB311155 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Mugabe has called on Zambia to unite with Zimbabwe in common cause against racist South Africa. Using the same old jargon Mugabe says the two countries must stand firm against South Africa's sabotage and aggression.

Apparently Mugabe has chosen to overlook one or two small but important facts. For one thing, Zambia, like Zimbabwe itself, would not last a week without racist South Africa, and the situation worsens monthly. Both are totally reliant on South African ports and harbors for the shipment and receipt of imports and exports. Both are totally reliant on South African railways to move these goods through to the ports or harbors. Zambia in particular trades heavily with South Africa for mining equipment and foodstuff and has done so for years.

Zimbabwe's own reliance of South Africa is increasing rather than decreasing, and despite all the fine boasting at Southern African Development Coordination Conference meetings. If Zimbabwe wishes to cut all ties with South Africa she is most welcome to do so. Zambia tried that ploy several years ago and found it did not work. We can all remember the debacle of the Tanzanian Zambian Railway, TAZARA, to Dar es-Salaam.

CSO: 3400/1852

REPORTAGE ON THORNHILL SABOTAGE TRIAL

Officers Redetained

A8011243 Dakar PANA in English 1218 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Harare, 1 Sep (ZIANA/PANA)--Six air force officers acquitted by the High Court here of charges of complicity in the Thornhill air base sabotage were immediately redetained under the Emergency Powers regulations.

Initial jubilation by relatives and friends who packed the High Court visitors' benches to hear the judgment turned into frustration and anger including an incident in which a white man, who shouted "black bastards" after the men were redetained, was taken away by the police.

The men, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, had been acquitted of charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

In his judgment, High Court Judge Mr Justice Dumbutshena, ruled that the state failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the confession made to them by the six officers had been obtained freely and voluntarily.

The six officers had pleaded not guilty to conspiring with three agents from South Africa to sabotage aircraft and equipment worth 18 million [currency not specified] at Thornhill air base in July last year.

Soon after the men had been acquitted, there were hand claps of jubilation from the audience but relatives outside the court yard were angered after they had been told that the officers had been served with detention orders.

The detention orders were signed by the minister of home affairs, Herbert Ushewokunze, under section 12(1) of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order).

A white man who protested over the re-detention of the officers and used abusive language in public was taken away by the police. He had shouted "black bastards."

In his judgment, Mr Justice Dumbutshena pointed out that the officers had been denied access to their lawyers and had been assaulted and tortured during investigations.

He said evidence had been produced in court that lawyers for Slater and Briscoe had applied to the High Court to be allowed to see their clients. The men had also asked the police to allow them to see their clients but the police had persistently denied this access. The judge said the denial of the accused persons access to their lawyers was in itself an inducement and undue influence.

He said the officers had all denied taking part in the sabotage when they were questioned but after intensive investigation, it appeared they all gave confessions.

The judge said the court had found Chief Superintendent Richard Huremba to be a difficult witness to believe.

He said the court was satisfied that the legal practitioners who gave evidence on the question of their clients wishing to be in touch with them were honest and truthful. The lawyers had kept notes of their conversation with various police witnesses including the attorney general, he said.

The judge said that the confirmation proceedings which were held before different magistrates were also invalid.

Professor Harlon I. Dalton from New York, who was in court to observe the delivery of the judgment in the Thornhill sabotage trial, said afterwards that he was impressed by the way Mr Justice Dumbutshena delivered his judgment. He said the trial had been conducted more fairly than other trials he had attended before.

Professor Dalton, who was assistant to the solicitor general of the Department of Justice, is now at the Yale University School of Law. He is visiting Zimbabwe on behalf of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights.

Radio Truth on Redetention

MB051352 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The six air force officers have been redetained by the police, less than 10 minutes after they were acquitted by the High Court. The six men had already spent more than a year in detention. Their redetention orders were signed by the minister of home affairs, Herbert Ushewokunze. Five of the men's wives shouted with rage and anger when the six officers were redetained. A crowd outside the courtroom shouted, "Shame! shame!" The British defense attorney, Mr Harry Ognall, says although his role is ended, he intends remaining in Harare to try to help.

These six men will join a growing number of men who have been redetained after being totally acquitted by the High Court in Harare. However, this time Mr Mugabe and his gang might have gone much too far: At least two of the men, Air Vice Marshal Slatter, and Air Commodore Pile, are very well known and liked in Britain.

Radio Truth would like to know why Amnesty International and Bishop Donald Lamont, to name the two pro-ZANU-PF supporters, have not been heard from. They were never quiet during the days of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation in its broadcasts has announced the acquittal of the six men, but has made no mention of their redetention. Comment in Britain has been caustic and bitter.

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office said it is very disturbed by the redetention of the men. Four of the officers have joint British-Zimbabwean citizenships. Although this is not the most important aspect, it is not insignificant. It will be for the British Government to do all it can to secure the release of the men. There are still some levers the British Government can use, and the time has come for the British to use every lever they can. The London DAILY MAIL said Mugabe is now drifting toward the totalitarianism of most of the other African states, with its combination of dictatorship and economic stagnation. It said Mrs Thatcher must not waste any time in making the feelings of England known to Mugabe on his next visit. He must be told that if he cannot follow minimal standards of civilized behavior, he cannot expect any more aid from Britain. The DAILY EXPRESS said the rule of law does not exist in Zimbabwe, which is clearly following the rest of Africa back to the jungle.

At the time of the redetention of the six men, America was handing over a loan of 45 million dollars to the Zimbabwe regime.

We wonder what Chief Justice Georges and the former acting chief justice, Leo Baron, think about the detention of the six officers. Mr Baron in particular, must give thought to the redetentions, if only because he represented so many of the black nationalists during the Rhodesian era. Everyone of them who was acquitted left the courts a free man, and the rule of the law was observed to the letter. Chief Justice Georges must be wondering just what sort of justice he is expected to mete out when he observes what the regime thinks of the law.

With the trial of the six air force officers now at an end and their sentences on record, we thought it appropriate to make a few points. There is a school of thought in Zimbabwe that says the entire episode was a plot by the regime to destroy white morale in the air force. If so, it has succeeded. White morale was shattered, and the remaining whites have long gone. Replacement aircraft have been found, and it is common knowledge that Zimbabwe has about 50 mercenary Pakistanis serving in the air force. About 20 of these men are pilots. Zimbabwe has arranged to convert to MiG-17's as trainers for its pilots, with a view to equipping with MiG-21's in the near future. Zimbabwean pilots now under training are receiving their training in countries which use Soviet planes as a fighter arm of their air forces, which will make a mockery

of the three years spent by the West, particularly America and Britain, in trying to buy Zimbabwe to the Western democratic fold. These 3-years plus have been a total waste of time and effort.

Zimbabwe is sliding toward the communist block as fast as ZANU-PF can drag it. Radio Truth has said it before, and we say it again--Mugabe is not for sale when it comes to matters of political bias. He is, was, and always will be a Marxist-Leninist, and he will take Zimbabwe in the same direction or die trying.

CSO: 3400/1852

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH ALLEGES ARMY MORALE LOW

MB291411 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 29 Aug 83

["News Focus" program]

[Excerpt] The commanding officer of 21st Battalion has written to the headquarters of the Zimbabwe National Army complaining about morale in his unit. He writes that morale in 21st Battalion is very low and he is worried about the future effectiveness of the unit when it returns to Mozambique. The CO told the headquarters that casualties in 21st Battalion were very high as a result of a number of battles fought against the resistance in Mozambique. He said these casualties were not reported in Zimbabwe, and relatives of the wounded men did not know about their injuries. The CO said his men had also suffered badly in clashes with dissidents in Matabeleland and these incidents were not reported at home.

Queries are being raised as to why minority racial groups are not joining the ZANU-PF youth brigades. Perhaps it remains up to Radio Truth to tell our leaders in Harare why this is happening since no one else is able to. For a start, no one within the Indian colored, white or non-ZANU-PF black communities wants his children to grow up to be a communist robot. Certainly, they do not want their children to grow to be like the majority of the ZANU-PF folks we see in Harare today. No one wants to see his children turned into brainwashed little monsters, and certainly no one, not even a ZANU-PF member wants to see his children fighting against UNITA rebels in Angola or against the South Africans in Namibia. This is what the youth brigades are all about: Creation of mindless ZANU-PF cadres of tomorrow, ready and willing to die for the party anywhere inside or maybe outside Africa.

Given half a chance ZANU-PF will begin exporting their revolution in much the same manner as the Cubans are doing.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

WOMAN HIGH COURT JUDGE--Harare, 21 Aug, SAPA--Mrs Therese Eppie Triggner Scott, a former court judge in Ghana, has been appointed a judge of the high court of Zimbabwe, the country's first woman judge. A statement issued by the minister of justice, Mr Simbi Mubako, said of her appointment: "It is most worthy of special comment in that she is making legal history in Zimbabwe by being the first ever woman judge in the country." Mrs Scott was born in Ghana and graduated in England before returning to practise in Ghana. [Text] [MB311530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT 31 Aug 83]

REFUGEES REFUSE TO RETURN--More than 3,000 Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana are refusing to return home. This is despite a promise of protection by the Zimbabwean Government. The refugees, who are housed at the Dukwe settlement, are followers of Zimbabwe's opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, and they have left their homes and fled to Botswana to escape a tough crackdown on banditry in Matabeleland. An army unit sent to carry out the operation has been accused of killing hundreds of civilians. Officials in Gaborone say seven Zimbabwean buses arrived at Dukwe today, to ferry the refugees to their homes, but they are refusing to board the buses. [Text] [MG301913 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 30 Aug 83]

DEVELOPMENT PLAN TARGETS--The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, says the targets of the transitional development plan will have to be readjusted to put them in line with new realities. Comrade Chidzero said the experience in the first year of implementing the plan revealed that the development plan, especially since it is transitional, is most difficult to monitor and fulfill. The minister made the remarks in a seminar of the Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy in Harare yesterday. He said the government has recognized that the attainment of the objective of full employment in the first year is not possible in the light of the constraining factors. However, Comrade Chidzero said, the government is determined to ensure that under the plan rural development and resettlement programs and the creation of small- and medium-scale industries contribute to the creation of additional employment and productive capacities. [Text] [MB060800 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 83]

REFUGEES ASKED TO COME HOME--The government of Zimbabwe has invited more than 3,000 nationals currently in Botswana to return home. Addressing refugees at the Dukwe refugee camp yesterday, the Zimbabwean high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Chidoda, assured them that they were free to return home and would be protected. He said contrary to earlier fears expressed by Zimbabweans living in Botswana, Zambia, and Mozambique at the end of the liberation war, returning nationals would be successfully resettled. Mr Chidoda said it was embarrassing for him to be addressing fellow Zimbabweans as refugees in that productive nationals had left the country due to unfortunate circumstances. The high commissioner said arrangements for the school-going children to attend classes this term if their parents returned home. [sentence as heard] Mr Chidoda said since it was realized that adults still felt apprehensive about going back to Zimbabwe, on return, these would be resettled in special homes instead of going straight to their original homes. [Text] [MB291340 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 29 Aug 83]

'ZIMBABWEANIZATION' COMMITTEE CRITICIZED--A Zimbabweanization committee has been formed under the Ministry of Manpower, Planning, and Development. The committee is charged with ensuring the progressive movement of blacks into managerial positions. We would urgently request that those white Zimbabweans and foreign observers take note. The committee has been formed to ensure the progress of black Zimbabweans, not white or brown or Asian Zimbabweans, into management. This is regardless of qualifications, training, education, experience, or the much vaunted policy of reconciliation. Why Zimbabwe has to continue to tread paths already long abandoned by countries which achieved their independence decades ago is beyond us. The nation is already an expatriate's paradise, and the situation is worsening rapidly. How ludicrous that expatriates now run the national railways, large segments of national and local government, parts of the army and the air force, and the education of our children. Perhaps this will be the time to have a close look at Zimbabweanization in these particular fields before we are just another Zambia swamped with what our prime minister calls economic mercenaries. [Text] [MB311059 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 31 Aug 83]

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